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VOL. XI.—NO. 23. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 18, 1874.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham presented a petition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary.

Bills were read in place relating to suits by Sheriffs, Prothonotaries and other officers.

Also, by Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, to apportion taxes on unsettled lands.

The session was occupied on the bill providing for the criminal insane.

In the afternoon session the Legislative Apportionment bill passed second reading. The Democrats offered amendments, but were voted down by a strict party vote.

W. M. Gornly was confirmed as Notary Public.

His Governor sent in the following nominations, which were laid over under the rules: Additional Law Judges: J. H. Orvis, Twenty-fifth district, Centre, Clinton and Cherfield; J. R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin and Lebanon; Thomas J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district, Butler and Lawrence. President Judges: John M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer; John V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

Charles S. Fetterman filed to-day with the Attorney General a suggestion for *quo warranto* on certain officers in Pittsburgh. Papers were issued.

State Treasurer Mackey is very ill.

The act of Assembly requires that a new affidavit of newspaper publishers be filed before bills can be paid. Blanks have been sent to all of them, but they have not been returned. Secretary Quay cannot pay any bills until this act of Assembly be strictly complied with.

HOUSE.

The Centennial bill occupied the day. A move was first made to amend specially. This was opposed unless it be a general amendment. Finally, after some filibustering, an amendment was added providing that one millionshould cover the entire amount asked of the State.

The calendar of bills prepared for second reading was not touched.

The report of the Committee on Enlargement of the Capitol was read and adopted, recommending an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In the afternoon session the Centennial bill was again called up, and for the first time during the session party lines were drawn. Points of order were raised that it required a two-third vote to pass, according to the Constitution.

The Chair ruled that it did not.

An appeal was taken and the Chair sustained by a pretty full vote. Stranahan of Mercer, Wilcox of Elk, Little and Orvis opposed, and Mitchell and McCormick were in favor.

The bill passed finally by a vote of 34 to 60, the Philadelphia, Bucks, Luzerne and Schuylkill Democrats going for it, and Wilcox of Erie, Morgan of Lawrence, Thompson of Clarion, Wallace of Chester, Jones of Potter, and Ramey of Indiana, Republicans, against it.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. White read in place a bill fixing the maximum limit of taxation for county, borough, school and poor purposes at five mills.

The following bills passed both Houses, and were signed by the Speakers:

Act for increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations.

Act to allow officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations.

Act relative to issuing warrants to survey vacant lands.

Mr. Graham read in place a bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the Allegheny Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

The bills on first and second reading occupied the morning hour.

John H. Orvis was confirmed Judge of the Twenty-fifth district.

The confirmation of the rest of the nominations were laid over under the rules, and the Senate adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Treasurer Mackey is much better, and able to be out.

HOUSE.

The act taxing anthracite coal having been changed to a tax on all coal companies, a point of order was raised by Mr. Brown that it was contrary to Section 11 Article 3 of the Constitution to change the entire subject of a bill on second reading.

Speaker McCormick ruled the point well taken, and the bill was postponed.

The act fixing the compensation of members of Assembly, and the number of employees, passed finally—69 to 13. The nays were, Messrs. Bunnell, Cessna, Laidley, Morgan of Lawrence, Piper, Potter, Reynolds, Smith of Berks, Stranahan, Wainwright, Welsh, Young and Speaker McCormick. Christy dodged his seat, and Mr. Newmyer sat sullenly, refusing to vote loud enough to be heard. Hays voted for it.

Senate bill No. 15, supplement to Insurance laws, passed finally; also, a bill authorizing the settlement of Benjamin Singerly's account against the State for printing—46 to 15.

An afternoon session was held for the purpose of receiving reports from the various standing committees, and the discussion of John H. Orvis, a member, was received.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1874.

Both Houses held double sessions to-day, morning and afternoon; and made such progress that the prospect of an early adjournment does not seem so discouraging as it did. The amount of new business coming up is now so small and the pending bills are so well in hand that it seems perfectly easy to adjourn on the 30th.

Mr. Cross, of Beaver, to-day offered in the House a resolution for final adjournment on that day, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. That committee, at its first meeting will report it as presented, and the indications are that the House will pass it. If it reaches the Senate in season, it will not be amended to carry the session beyond May 7th, at farthest.

The House, at its morning session, took up its calendar of bills on first reading, and went through with it. At the afternoon session, Senate bill No. 44, relating to the formation of corporations, was taken up, and it occupied the entire session. Every member of the House seemed to have one or more amendments to tack on to it, and its best friends would be unable, now, to recognize it in its changed form. The bill passed second reading, and will pass finally to-morrow. The Senate will, of course, non-concur, and a Conference Committee will settle the differences between the two Houses.

The main point of assault on the bill in the House, was the part relating to building associations. The parties interested in that class of corporations seemed loaded down with amendments to meet their views and purposes, and in what shape they have left the bill, in its provisions on that subject, it would be impossible to decide, from merely listening to them.

In the Senate, one bill passed, No. 71, authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, wares, merchandise and other property unclaimed upon which they have a lien, and the bill goes to the House; the Senate also concurred in the amendments made to the House to Senate bill No. 9, to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations, and the bill goes to the Governor.

The following appointments, made by the Governor and laid over, were confirmed: William Moran, of Philadelphia, to be Measurer of corn, salt, coal and lime for the port of Philadelphia.

Gilbert Hood, Springfield township, Erie county; George Wanner, of Sharpsburg, and Francis V. Barlow, Philadelphia, to be Notaries Public.

J. G. Eustes, Commissioner of Deeds at New Orleans, La., for six years.

At the afternoon session, the Senate took up Senate bill No. 69, relative to the incorporation of cities, and passed it finally, so that it now goes to the House. Mr. Humphreys objected to section 13, giving to the courts power to regulate the opening and widening the streets in cities now and hereafter to be incorporated, and moved to have it struck out; but it being shown that any amendment now made to the bill would render a reprinting of it necessary, and so delay it probably a week, all amendments to it were withheld for the present, to be offered in the House when it comes up there.

The Judicial Apportionment bill, as amended in the Senate yesterday, passed that body finally, to-day, yeas 20, nays 5, and the House having concurred, 64 to 39, the bill has again been sent to the Governor. It will now be signed without delay.

The Democrats of both Houses met in caucus this morning, to shape their future action. They were greatly elated over the Connecticut election, and imagining that the tide was turning in their favor, resolved to demand an Apportionment bill, on which they can carry the State, or to block the wheels of legislation in every possible way if that is not conceded to them. They fancy that Philadelphia is more concerned in the Centennial bill than anything else; and therefore they determined to vote solid against it, unless the apportionment is conceded to them. The Centennial bill is not a political measure. It is a measure that ought to stand or fall on its own merits, and be judged of exclusively as a public measure should be. But the Democrats cast its merits as a public measure entirely out of view, and will vote against it, no matter what its merits, not as a political measure, but as a means of extorting a political advantage.

This is very small business for a great party to be engaged in. The Democratic members are all sworn to do their duty as legislators faithfully, a part of which is to scrutinize bills, voting against those which are bad, and for those which are good; but here, in caucus, they resolve to throw away all regard for this oath, and to vote only for such measures as will help them politically.

What the result will be, they can tell best after they have tried their game of coercion. It may be bad for the Centennial; and if it is, they must take the responsibility; but it certainly will not give them the Apportionment bill they wish.

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These annual spasms of the Democracy, which usually come on at this season of the year, when hope seems to spring eternally in the Democratic breast, have proven so monotonous as to fail either to amuse or alarm. The leaders, or invariably, at about this period, get up a cheerful aspect and pretend to make believe that the sky is getting to fall on them to catch larks. The great reaction, which sets in every year with them, has set in again, and these are the first evidences of the new set coming on.

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Senate bill No. 89, providing for the custody of insane persons charged with and acquitted or convicted of criminal offenses up to the Senate as the special order, and gave rise to the most animated debate of the session. This bill was reported, originally, from the Committee on Judiciary General, and was up on second reading some weeks ago, when it was recommitted to the same committee, and has been under the influences controlling the State hospitals being adverse to the policy of the bill. Subsequently Mr. McClure got through a resolution making it the special order for yesterday, when it came up and passed second reading. To-day it came up again, on third reading, and Mr. Chalfant opposes it in a speech of great vigor and clearness. Mr. McClure followed on the other side, in a very able argument, and Mr. Wallace also spoke effectively on the same side.

Mr. Chalfant's argument was that to place the criminal insane along with other insane patients in the same hospitals was to subject the latter to all the evils of contact with vicious and depraved men, and it paying patients had to be driven out of the State hospitals to make way for criminals, it would be a great hardship on the friends of such patients, as they would have to pay $8 a week for them in private hospitals, where it now costs but $3 in the State hospitals.

Mr. McClure contended, on the other hand, that there were not more than twenty-five of this criminal class of insane in the State, and these could not, therefore, crowd the State hospitals much. There were not enough of them to warrant the erection of a special hospital for their use, and this would be the preferable plan; and common humanity prompted that provision should be made to take men with clouded reasons out of the desperate and cruel surroundings of jails and penitentiaries. Partial provision has already been made for this class and some of them are already in all the hospitals; so that in fact we have but little difference if all are cared for in the same way.

The State Board of Charities has urged this bill, and others intended to reach the pauper insane in the same way, so as to get them out of alms-houses and private pens, where they are treated coarsely, and has urged that the State hospitals should take care of these poor creatures of insane to the exclusion, if necessary, of the class of paying patients in those institutions. The argument drew from the sufferings and exposures of these insane paupers, is a strong one, and has had its full weight; but it is urged, in answer, that many, if not most, of them, are chronic cases and incurable, whilst recent cases only may be considered as curable. To fill up the State hospitals with chronic and incurable cases would therefore necessarily shut out all recent and curable cases among the non-pauper classes, and so exclude them from the benefit of the State hospitals, or force them into private hospitals, where the rates are too high for people of moderate means. It is better, the men who take this view argue, that the State hospitals should be open to the cure of all recent cases, and so prevent curable cases from becoming chronically incurable, from neglect, than to devote them to the care of chronic cases exclusively. Insanity, it is urged, would spread rapidly, if the State hospitals should be closed against recent cases, by filling them up with chronic patients from the alms-houses and prisons.

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Mr. Chalfant's argument was that to place the criminal insane along with other insane patients in the same hospitals was to subject the latter to all the evils of contact with vicious and depraved men, and if paying patients had to be driven out of the State hospitals to make way for criminals, it would be a great hardship on the friends of such patients, as they would have to pay $8 a week for them in private hospitals, where it now costs but $3 in the State hospitals.

Mr. McClure contended, on the other hand, that there were not more than twenty-five of this criminal class of insane in the State, and these could not, therefore, crowd the State hospitals much. There were not enough of them to warrant the erection of a special hospital for their use, and this would be the preferable plan; and common humanity prompted that provision should be made to take men with clouded reasons out of the desperate and cruel surroundings of jails and penitentiaries. Partial provision has already been made for this class and some of them are already in all the hospitals; so that in fact we have but little difference if all are cared for in the same way.

The State Board of Charities has urged this bill, and others intended to reach the pauper insane in the same way, so as to get them out of alms-houses and private pens, where they are treated coarsely, and has urged that the State hospitals should take care of these poor creatures of insane to the exclusion, if necessary, of the class of paying patients in those institutions. The argument drew from the sufferings and exposures of these insane paupers, is a strong one, and has had its full weight; but it is urged, in answer, that many, if not most, of them, are chronic cases and incurable, whilst recent cases only may be considered as curable. To fill up the State hospitals with chronic and incurable cases would therefore necessarily shut out all recent and curable cases among the non-pauper classes, and so exclude them from the benefit of the State hospitals, or force them into private hospitals, where the rates are too high for people of moderate means. It is better, the men who take this view argue, that the State hospitals should be open to the cure of all recent cases, and so prevent curable cases from becoming chronically incurable, from neglect, than to devote them to the care of chronic cases exclusively. Insanity, it is urged, would spread rapidly, if the State hospitals should be closed against recent cases, by filling them up with chronic patients from the alms-houses and prisons.

The cost of board to paying patients in the State Hospital has been about $3 to $4 per week. Many people of moderate means are able to rake and scrape this sum together, by labor and self-denial, for the purpose of subjecting a brother, a son, or a father to remedial treatment; but if they are shut out from these, and are forced to resort to private hospitals, where the cost is from $8 to $10 a week, they will find themselves unable to meet such a drain, and will be compelled to nurse the enfeebled intellect at home.

Mr. McClure contends, however, that when the Danville hospital is finished, and the Warren hospital put up, there will be abundant room for all the insane of the State, pauper and otherwise. If that be so, there would seem to be no argument against the pending bill except that which is drawn from the danger and inexpediency of mingling the innocent insane with patients stained with crime.

In the House, the Centennial bill occupied the attention of members all day. The bill came up in the morning on third reading, and Mr. Newmyer moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of introducing the following amendment:

"*And provided further*, That nothing in

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.

Plan for Presidential Elections.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, at their session to-day, spent several hours considering the results of their inquiry into the best method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The committee decided that so much of the present system as allows each State two votes at large shall be retained as a recognition of the smaller States. These votes will be cast for the candidate having a plurality of the votes of the whole State. Each State shall also be entitled to a number of votes equal to its representation in the lower branch of Congress. The candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of any district it is proposed shall be entitled to the vote of that district. The committee adopt the plurality feature so as to prevent the possibility of a minority election. The candidate having a plurality of the votes of the State, also receives the two votes at large. The system proposed by the committee will break up the undue power now controlled by the great States. It is understood that the report of the committee will be so framed as to receive the signatures of the entire number, so as to divest it of any appearance of partisanship.

Retiring Wounded Officers.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have favorably recommended the retirement of regular or volunteer officers wounded in the service, on the actual rank held by them at the time such wound was received, and to receive pay accordingly.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed and are ready to report all the remaining Appropriation bills except the Sundry Civil and River and Harbor bills, which will be reported at a subsequent time. The committee will not report the Pension, Consular and Diplomatic, Postoffice and Deficiency until those now under discussion are voted upon.

Tracks for Ocean Steamers.

The subject of ocean tracks between the United States and Europe, which is receiving attention in Congress, has also been called to the attention of the British Parliament by Mr. Anderson, who has given notice that he will introduce a bill asking the appointment of a commission to unite with one to be appointed by the United States for the purpose named. Admiral Juarez, of the French National Assembly, has also called upon his government the necessity of action. The object of the movement is to prevent collisions at sea. The measure is opposed by the House Committee on Commerce, on the ground that it will involve the creation of a new office, a reason rather characteristic of the body, especially in view of the fact that it would lessen the labors of the travel and necessarily save the lives of many of our citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1874.

Mr. Haines and His Troubles.

The removal of Mr. Haines, of Pennsylvania, late Commissioner of Customs, has attracted considerable attention, particularly as reflecting upon the official action of the Secretary of the Treasury. The facts in the case, however, give quite a different phase to the matter. Last summer the Secretary complained that Mr. Haines was not giving sufficient attention to the duties of his responsible office. In September, his removal was considered necessary to the efficiency of the service. Mr. Haines, however, acted upon the sympathies of the President and Secretary and was permitted to remain. This consideration did not remedy the causes of the incapacity of Mr. Haines, for short time since, his removal was definitely determined upon, and was finally accomplished a few days ago. The Commissioner, *functus officio*, now middenly finds himself in possession of wonderful secrets derogatory to the Secretary of the Treasury. As is known, a mistake in the punctuation of the Tariff act led to a question respecting duties on fruit. After the act was passed a question arose. The amount involved was small. The Chief of the Bureau of Customs, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, decided that the fruit was subject to duty. The party interested did not appeal, so that the Secretary, in the usual routine of business, approved the decision. In a later and more important was fully argued before the law subject latter, upon a personal hearing, reversed the previous decision, and held that fruit was free. The refunding of duties followed, as a matter of course, and has been continued wherever a protest has been made. The ex-Commissioner now claims that from the first he opposed the refunding of these duties, and that the Secretary, overruling him, deprived the government of considerable revenues. There are no evidences on record to show that the ex-Commissioner protested, as he says, and in writing, to the Secretary in relation to know, that no complaints were made by that officer until after his displacement. The friends of Mr. Haines regret the course of the latter, as a puerile vengeance upon his late superior.

A South Carolinian's Claim.

A person by the name of Arnim, of South Carolina, memorializes Congress for a reward for the capture and delivery to the Treasurer of the United States of the last ledger of the late rebel government, claiming thus to have put the government in possession of certain gold transferred from Anderson Court House to Augusta, Georgia, shortly after Lee's surrender. The Senate Committee on Claims is in possession of the ledger, having been delivered to Mr. Porter, which she did with drawn weapon, and obtained the speedy revocation of the prescription. The ladies then marched to Shepherd's house, and to Johnson's drug store, and, with presented arms, gave them their orders, after which they went home, much to the relief of doctors and saloonists of the town.

THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL.

Attempt to Stampede the Children—Guss Supposed to be at the Head of the Matter.

A Harrisburg special to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 9th inst. says: There has been considerable excitement created by the report that the children of the Cassville school were leaving the institution without authority, under the belief that they were to be forcibly taken as far as possible from home, and assassinates. Some one had insidiously contrived to convey such an idea to the children. To check any such feeling Professor Wickersham promptly sent his assistant to remain at the school until the different propositions for the disposition of the children could be inquired into by the Governor, and a plan determined on that would allay any dissatisfaction. It was thought that the children might remain safely at the school, as the Principal in charge, Prof. Kendlehoin, was determined to use his best efforts to prevent a stampede. He was promptly disarmed, however, by Prof. Guss, who left the school until directed to do so by the State Superintendent. The farmers around Cassville refused to hire their wagons to carry them to the railroad depot, and the country had to be scoured for miles around for conveyances, but a sufficient number of them will be obtained by this afternoon, and enable the children to be removed to-morrow morning, and the school will be immediately closed. The Governor and Superintendent Wickersham have determined to grant the children a furlough for two weeks, to enable them to return to their homes and consult with their parents and guardians as to the choice of a new school in which to remain until the expiration of their terms. Twelve or fifteen children struggled off under the first excitement, but several of these have since returned, and it is confidently expected that all will promptly report at the expiration of their furlough to the schools of their choice. Those having no homes will be properly cared for in the interior.

PROBABLE MURDER.

An Aged Berks County Farmer Attacked by Robbers and Beaten Nearly to Death.

(From the Allentown Chronicle.)

Mr. Henry Noll, a farmer, nearly seventy years of age, recently sold a property, and was paid $3,300 on April 1st. He lives about nine miles this side of Fleetwood, in Berks county, and on Friday night two men came to his house at about ten o'clock and wanted to sleep in his barn. Mr. Noll and his wife were alone in the house, and after obtaining permission to sleep in the barn, the men gained admittance to the house by saying that they wanted to get warm at the stove. Immediately the door was opened the men attacked Mr. Noll and his wife, and attempted to fasten them that they might search the house. The old lady and gentleman fought hard, and finally Mrs. Noll managed to get out of the house and attract the attention of a person riding by on horseback, who answered her calls for help, and rode up the lane toward the house. His approach frightened the robbers away, but Mr. Noll was left in such a bruised condition that it is expected he will die in a few days. Three of his ribs are broken, and there are supposed to be internal injuries of a serious character. Mrs. Noll has also been confined to her bed ever since, but her case is not considered dangerous. The robbers got no booty, their operations having been interrupted. Our informant, a resident of this city, is well acquainted with the family, which is held in high esteem in their community.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE—THE FAMINE

LONDON, April 11.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone will take place on the 18th inst. The government will pay $1,200 towards the expenses of the obsequies. An appeal by Baroness Burdett Coutts, Messrs. Kinnaird, Price, Baker, Sir Bartle Frere and others, asks for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in limited circumstances.

Special telegrams from Calcutta to the *Standard* reports the famine everywhere under control.

STRIKE OF COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

LONDON, April 11, 6 A. M.—The operatives in the cotton mills at Bolton having struck work, the association of master cotton spinners has resolved that unless they yield before Thursday next notice will be given that in a fortnight from that date all the mills in that city will be closed, and thus 15,000 operatives will be locked out.

Spain.

BUYING OFF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 13.—The Carlist force before Gerona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals.

France.

MUZZLING THE PRESS—MACMAHON IMPREGNABLE.

PARIS, April 13.—The government has issued a circular prohibiting attacks by the papers, and declaring that President MacMahon's powers are incontestible.

Austria.

THE EMPEROR TO THE POPE—THE REICHSRATH PASS THE ECCLESIASTIC

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 18, 1874.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APLIL 18, 1874.

THE Massachusetts Democracy, feeling jubilant over the results of the recent elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, have "organized for victory." Considering the overwhelming Republican vote in the Bay State, reaching full 135,000 on a full vote, this reorganization of Democratic enthusiasts may be regarded as the best joke of the season.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Monday publishes the official tables of the foreign imports of that port for March. The exhibit shows a total of $3,365,313 direct, and $41,562 indirect, being a decided increase in the direct trade and a corresponding falling off in the indirect trade. Of the direct trade there arrived in American vessels $2,586,130, and in foreign vessels $779,188. From England the imports were $1,380,856; from Cuba $1,321,847, and from Italy $169,647.

THE New York *World* declares that "the principles of the Democratic party, essential, avowed, necessary, are expressed in the words free trade, hard money, home rule." In view of the fact that the tariff increased the investment in manufactures from $1,000,000,000 in 1860, to $2,100,000,000 in 1870, while the national wealth increased $13,909,000,000, and $200,000,000 were added to the revenues, we should be pleased to hear the *Post's* opinion concerning the free trade dogma thus authoritatively promulgated by the Democratic Pope.

THERE are a good many Israelites in Memphis, and during the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic there last year, they suffered like others. It now appears that the sums of money sent for their relief by their co-religionists of the North far exceeded their need. The superfluity has therefore been distributed among the Jewish benevolent insitutions of the country, and the orphan asylum of the Israelites at Cleveland has received $7,995 as its proportion. Certainly such an excess is a fact not a little creditable to the race. But the Israelites do attend to the wants of their own people in distress.

THE Committee on Civil Service Reform have, it appears, agreed to report an amendment to the general Appropriation bill declaring that no more money shall be appropriated, and no more officials shall be detailed, to carry out the provisions of the Civil Service Commission as at present constituted. Should this amendment be adopted by the House, the commission, with its competitive examinations, will expire at the end of the present fiscal year, and we are by no means certain but that the country would be benefited by its death. Taken in the main, the experiment has unquestionably proved a failure, the service have profited nothing whatever from it.

THE attention of the opposition, anti-nepotism press generally is respectfully invited to the alarming fact that Governor ALLEN, of Ohio, has recently appointed three brothers-in-law of his nephew, Senator THURMAN, to office in that State, and that the new Democratic officers of the State Penitentiary have given their nephews subordinate offices in that institution. Remembering what a howl of denunciation went up from these virtuous good" papers whenever the President deigned to appoint one of his relatives to office, the perfect silence which they now maintain concerning the same practice, on the part of another, is, to say the least, not a little remarkable, and strongly suggests there is, or has been, a good deal of insincerity somewhere.

THE other day we quoted the significant admission of one of the Virginia papers, to the effect that the constitutional amendment rendered in intoxicating liquors by the people of that State, would pay off its public debt, principal and interest, within three or four years. Here, too, is Georgia, another Bourbon State, whose sullen complaint of being utterly impoverished in consequence of "Federal tyranny," is met and squelched by statistics which show the expenditure of $25,328,565 for the same purpose. Nor is there any doubt but that an almost equally prodigal waste of money goes on year by year in the Southern States. The trouble is, not that they should be impoverished and depressed, but that they should so strenuously and blindly persist in attributing their ill fortunes to the wrong cause.

have prepared, for presentation with their forthcoming report, a statement in regard to the quantity of grain, in bushels, sent from Russia and the United States, respectively, to Great Britain in two periods of four years, as follows:

	1860-64.	1870-74.
From Russia.....	47,375,899	117,961,052
From United States.....	125,067,120	105,402,800

This exhibit shows that Russia is fast becoming a formidable competitor with us for the European grain trade. A new railroad, also, has recently been completed in that empire, between Odessa, on the Black Sea, to Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, a distance of somewhat over nine hundred miles, while several branch roads are in process of construction, tapping the great grain-growing regions and affording ample facilities for the transportation of the same to seaboard. Hence the importance of lessening the cost of moving grain from our own West to the Atlantic ports, if we would compete successfully in European markets in the future, becomes clearly apparent.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is to be buried in Westminster Abbey, an honor as well merited by the great explorer as by any one of the illustrious dead there buried. His mere geographical discoveries will preserve his memory for ever in English history, and the splendid qualities of character displayed by him, demonstrated to the eyes of savage as well as civilized mankind, have made an appreciable addition to the prestige of the British name. Persons who have taken interest in LIVINGSTONE'S fortunes, and especially in his relief by STANLEY, will be pleased to learn that in a letter brought with the remains to the coast and lately in part published in England, he expresses his entire satisfaction with the escort selected and sent to him by STANLEY. "The man" he says, "was a machine," and please him in every way. "The fruit, fish and pork were better selected (by you) than they could have been by myself. Your wish that I might relish the plum-pudding has been satisfied. Your fine present of champagne I reserve for a special occasion."

PERSONAL.

A New York correspondent suggests that Tilton set up as a Brooklyn preacher.

W. D. Howells, the editor of the *Atlantic*, is to commence a novel on Italian life in the July number of that magazine.

The Boston *Herald* speaks of Senator Boutwell as a victim of the disease that killed Horace Greeley, and its Washington correspondent reports him as emaciated and very much broken.

They have two phenomenal infants in San Francisco, and they want them both to get out of the country and never come back. One is Master Ellie Brown, the "Young American Orator," who has a phenomenal tongue, and the other is Master Lichtenberg, who plays on the fiddle and the bow.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers of the District of Columbia have caused the remains of the reverend and evangelist Lorenzo Dow, who died in the national metropolis about forty-two years ago, to be removed from the old graveyard, long since in ruins, to the handsome site of Oak Hill Cemetery.

It is feared that Admiral Porter's complaint is cancer of the stomach, and that he will never be better. Old Mr. Frank Blair is also quite ill. We forget the exact ages of Mr. and Mrs. Blair, but they are something over eighty. They are nearly of the same age, and both very active and sprightly. Should the old gentleman die his faithful partner not long survive him, they are so dear to each other.

One of the New York Cremation Society's members having died, opportunely, the organization have practically applied their idea of disposing of the dead. A blast of hot air turned upon the corpse's body soon reduced it to man's original chaos, and now the father of the dead man has the ashes of the deceased neatly sealed in an urn and placed on his parlor mantelpiece. The expense of this manner of funeral and burial was less than five dollars.

Here he is! His name is O. H. Rounds of Mount Tabor, Vermont. He is now eighty-six years old, remembers all the Governors of Vermont, and has seen most of them. He has voted sixty-three years. He never played a game of cards, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor, nor paid a lawyer's fee or a doctor's bill for himself until after he was sixty years of age. Since his sixtieth year he has mown sixty acres of grass in a summer with a scythe, and last summer was able to do a good day's work in the hay field.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The American Law-Maker—His Career Illustrated in Two Paragraphs—The Bourbons and Napoleonists of Ohio Democracy—A Nice Plan for President-Making—And Another that Might Offset it—How Reorganization Works in the Penitentiary—Senator John Thompson's Great Good Luck.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9, 1874.

Your average American law-maker, during the earlier months of his experience in the work of legislation, is little if any better than your average American ass. Indeed, he is asinine in his innocence, asinine in his stupidity, and he has a godlike donkeyism in his self-conceit. The world has made round that he might stand on its apex and be the central figure of the universe; the sun shines only to show off his brilliancy; the winds blow to bear away his eloquent utterances; the rain falls, the seasons come and go, the moon beams and the stars twinkle, all to serve him and to show others how superlatively great a being he is who has suddenly shot across the firmament and dropped down among the pigmies and dwarfs that he, perforce, is compelled to associate with. There is but one object in the whole realm of nature that he will permit to be considered along with him. That object he is at ways proud to speak of as

A SCRAP AND ITS PROGENITS."

His constituents are the only people for whom he cares. He comes here to serve them, and his zeal in that service is his pride. The views of his constituents are constantly fixed upon him. He is afraid to vote for a bridge law or a school district bill or a recess even (much less an adjournment!) for fear that the interests of his constituents may somehow be jeopardized, or that a vote he gives one will some day be brought up against him. He will stay here whole months and never go home, just because he is afraid some one of constituents will meet him and say, "Here, what are you doing at home, when we pay you five dollars a day to make our laws for us?" He is attentive to the presentation of petitions, but thinks about introducing bills, unless they be to build bridges or alter school district lines and then only after a deal of diplomatic hesitation and weighing of the effect it will have at the next election. He attends caucus religiously though, and is always faithful in obeying its behests. As the central figure in the universe, he believes in serving well and looking jealously to the interests of his constituents.

By and by, though, he gains more confidence with all his self-conceit. He begins to advocate party measures. He makes his maiden speech, perhaps, or tries a little mild fit-bustering. From this he goes on. He organizes an investigation, runs for or reorganizes an asylum, and then the measure of his glory runs over. He is prouder than ever of himself. He is prouder still to go home and have his constituents. He begins to scout at his record, and talks of declining a renomination. Then he takes to President-making.

THE BOURBONS AND THE NAPOLEONISTS.

Allen and Thurman—the uncle and the nephew—are the great representatives of the Bourbon Democracy *in Ohio*, the faction which *never learns* and never forgets, while Pendleton represents the Napoleonic element, always watchful and ready to avail itself of the first inctant never to take advantage of the kind offices of friends or the mistakes of enemies. Allen and Thurman to-day fill up the era of the Restoration. Bourbons they are now, as they were in the time of Calhoun and Silas Wright. Pendleton may—and it now looks as if he would—be heard next year from as the head dynasty of Democracy, the epoch of a new party organization under an old party name. It is a curious study to see how these leaders rise and fall, and how others who were believed to have dropped out of sight altogether reappear and take their lost places once again. Three years ago the Ohio Legislature, when met, they held a caucus to nominate a Senator. Seventy-eight were at that caucus, and when the name of Thurman was presented, there was not one to utter a word of dissent, not one to offer the slightest protest against his election. To-day, if these seventy-eight Democrats were gathered together again to ballot for a Senator, Mr. Thurman would receive about ten votes, while Pendleton would be supported by nearly every one in whatever form he would ask. In ninety days Pendleton has drifted back to the conservatism of '62, and the Eastern capitalists reckon him as their own property. He is a lost leader to the Democracy of Ohio, and if they could they would throw him out from the place to which he was elected by their unanimous vote less than six months ago. And right here I may speak of

A SCRAP AND ITS PARENT.

which has been broached, and shows some sign of succeeding to accomplish this very purpose.

The Constitutional Convention now in session in Cincinnati, has under serious consideration, and, it is not unlikely, will adopt, a clause legislating out of office all the State officers, including the members of the present Legislature. The convention will adjourn on the 10th of May, perhaps, providing for a separate election to be held in July to adopt or reject the Constitution. A majority of the members of the Legislature, while urging the adoption of the new Constitution, could go back to their constituents and ask for a re-election, on the ground that they were elected to serve only part of the term to which they were elected. The majority of them, I take it, would be re-elected without any contest; but still it would be a new Legislature. Now the law of Congress provides that United States Senators shall be elected by the Legislature chosen immediately preceding the time of the expiration of their term of office. Thus, as the term ends in 1875, and if a Legislature were chosen in 1874, it would be its duty to elect a Senator to succeed its successor. The election of last January would be set aside as clearly illegal, and Mr. Thurman might find that the chance of having his own successor, he had his old political opponent, Mr. Pendleton, to occupy the place he had so carefully kept warm for himself. This is, of course, only a possible scheme so far, only a game that might be played on the chess board of Ohio Democracy, but the very fact that it

PENDLETON GAVE A PARTY

night before last, at his home in Cincinnati, at which the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature were his invited guests, and the further fact that these possibilities were [illegible] and leads one to believe that it is something more than a curious problem in politics.

With affection exerted in the Senate over Thurman in 1875, he would be regarded by nearly every one as a formidable candidate to-day. He would put forward for the Presidency in 1876, and the bauble of a hopeless nomination, which was snatched from his hands in 1868-72, given to Seymour, might come back to him [illegible] and he would be scarcely so hopeless or so much of a bauble as before.

But there is

THE OTHER SIDE

to this theory as well. The friends of Governor Allen—and he is by no means without political backers—say that whether the new Constitution be adopted or not, it will make no difference in his prospects. "If he be legislated out of office," they say, "we'll re-elect him by a majority of 50,000 next fall; while if he's allowed to serve out his term we'll elect him again in '75, just trotting him around the track, to warm him up for the Presidential race in '76." Then there is Thurman, who reckoned himself master of the situation only three short months ago, is left out in the cold—relations unexpected. He is joined to his idols, the Eastern capitalists, and is let alone. Thurman is not a man to complain. The Bourbon element adopts Allen, preferring the uncle rather to the nephew; while the Napoleonists build upon the prospective fortunes of "Gentleman George," who led them so gallantly to his own defeat six years ago.

A PRISONER'S MUCK OF HONEST AGITATION.

The work of reorganizing the benevolent and reformatory institutions has had its commencement in the penitentiary, and from the way it starts off, promises to make a good deal of disappointment, even amongst those who were loudest in their demands for it. Last week the Governor, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, appointed a new Board of Directors for the penitentiary. There was a curious coincidence about their appointment which lends me to say by and with the advice of his private secretary, and that is, that three of those Directors were old friends and political associates of the private secretary when he was a State Senator some four years ago, while one of the other two was put on to represent the Columbus ring. No State Board of any kind can ever be appointed without a representative of the Columbus ring. It is one of the things that the capital city always exacts, and no Governor will ever have the memory of man has had the hardihood to deny.

But that is no matter. The Board of Directors was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of their duties at once. The principal thing for them to accomplish, and that much certainly, was to discharge every employee and to appoint new ones in their stead. Under the administration of Governor Hayes had elected Judge Lawrence, of Guernsey county, as their President. Then the appointments to the office of Warden began to come in. Every old party hack in the State thought he ought to be Warden of the penitentiary. As soon the place they long had sought and mourned because they had it not, the Board met. At this first meeting was spent in listening to these old fellows' stories of what they had done for the party in years gone by, and the nearest came around they had not got half through. On Monday they met again and went through about the same programme, though their interest in the old fellows' tales appeared to lag. On Wednesday it was announced that they had made up their slate. Colonel Innis, this city, was to be Warden, and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Guernsey county, Chaplain. This was all that they had to give out at the time, but during the meeting of the 9th the game was played. Colonel Innis had appointed Mr. President Lawrence's nephew, a young man about twenty years of age, as Deputy Warden. This accounted for Mr. Lawrence's support. Colonel Innis had also appointed Mr. Orr, a cousin of another Director, Steward, and this accounted for his support. The Board had also elected the son-in-law of one of the Directors clerk, and it was openly stated that the Chaplain was chosen because he had written a scurrilous libel suit he had instituted against Lawrence on condition that he was given the place. This was one of the rarest cases of nepotism imaginable, and there has been more hard swearing over this, their first attempt at reorganizing the old concern, than they had indulged in during all their nineteen years of political misfortune.

JOHN O. THOMPSON

received his reward to-day for services performed to the party in the appointment to the office of Railroad Commissioner. It is a nice little place, with a salary of $2,000 a year attached, and a pleasant suggestion about it that there might be pickings of a considerably greater amount, and it was eagerly sought after by a score or more hungry politicians throughout the State. But John's claims were regarded as paramount to all others, being the guardian of the Democracy during the last five or six years of its minority. Guardians are not always so well looked after when their wards attain a majority, but his case was considered to be one of especial merit. This elevation to office, however, will hardly interfere with John's Congressional ambitions. To be a Railroad Commissioner is only regarded by him as an incident in his political career, while to be a Congressman is the mission of his life.

GUILDEROLS.

"Drinks Between Drinks."

A friend of temperance puts upon our table an advertising card from a restaurant in Philadelphia. It proposes to regale and refresh the people in the "City of Brotherly Love" and of Centennary celebration. The liquor shop thus advertised is very near Independence Hall, and persons visiting that patriotic spot can take it in their excursion if they are very dry. It is well for those people who never drink, to understand what privileges they miss and also what philanthropists the rum sellers really are.

TIME TABLE.

7 A.M.	"Eye Opener."	4 P.M.	"Sympathizer."
9 A.M.	"Appetizer."	5 P.M.	"Social Drink."
1 P.M.	"Digester."	6 P.M.	"Invigorator."
10 A.M.	"Beautifier."	7 P.M.	"Straight-out."
11 A.M.	"Big Reposery."	8 P.M.	"Gin-chat."
12 M.	"Stimulator."	9 P.M.	"Fancy Drink."
1 P.M.	"Ante Eunch."	10 P.M.	"Entire Ace."
2 P.M.	"Settler."	11 P.M.	"Sparkler."
3 P.M.	"Charmer."	12 P.M.	"Rouser."
		1 A.M.	"Night Cap."

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham introduced an act requiring the admission of children over six years of age into the common schools without regard to color.

The act to provide for insane persons charged with crime failed.

Mr. Rutan introduced an act authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths.

A number of Notaries Public were sent in, among them H. Houseman and W. A. Herron, of Pittsburgh, and W. M. Brown, of New Castle.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of bills on third reading and passed the following finally: An act regulating the tax on the franchises of mining corporations; act relating to affidavits of defense; act empowering courts to vacate roads laid out thirty years and not opened; act relating to estates of decedents; act relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs; act providing for the construction of sewers by and in incorporated boroughs; act to repeal the act to prohibit the issuing of licenses in the borough of Braddock, in the county of Allegheny, approved the 9th day of April, 1870.

Mr. Wainwright stated that he only desired to have the law uniform and to extend the Local Option now all over the county. In this district named a strict prohibitory law was in force, whilst the district and those surrounding it had voted against the law, and in favor of licenses, yet this prohibitory law defeated the advantages claimed for the Local Option. The House passed the bill by a vote of 68 to 16. The nays were Messrs. Ammerman, of Montour; Allison, of Washington; Jones, of Potter; Jones, of Susquehanna; McKee, of Butler; Morgan, of Lawrence; Myer, of Bradford; Oliver, of Erie; Ramey, of Indiana; Thompson, of Armstrong; Stranahan, of Mercer; Webb, of Bradford; Wolfe, of Union, and Christy, of Newmyer and Young, of Allegheny.

An act to compel the attendance of children at school was supported by Messrs. Oliver, of Erie, and Campbell, of Butler, and opposed by Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, and others. The bill fell.

The act establishing an additional Normal School for training teachers for colored schools, was also lost.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, supported, in a lengthy speech at the afternoon session, the act defining the oath or affirmation incident to the nomination and election of all State and county officers, called up by Mr. Newmyer. It allows, first, for printing and traveling; second, for the dissemination of information to the public; third, for political meetings, conventions and primary conventions, and inflicts a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for the violation of its provisions. The bill passed—67 to 15.

The same gentleman called up the Senate bill to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislators and public officers, and had the House bill substituted for it, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Christy called up on first reading the bill exempting all churches, meeting houses, five acre burial grounds, school houses, court houses and public offices in every county, city, bounty, road, school and poor tax. Agreed to.

Mr. McCreery, of Venango, called up and had passed, second reading, the act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint inspectors of spirits and gaugers of oil.

Mr. Oliver, of Crawford, moved and carried a reconsideration of the Normal School bill. It was amended and laid over.

The act requiring foreign corporations to have a known place of business, passed second reading.

At five o'clock, after a hard day's work, the House adjourned.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate passed finally the act to provide for the incorporation of banks, and also reconsidered the bill relating to the care of the criminal insane, and passed it finally.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Indiana Normal School was also passed.

HOUSE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Myer, of Bradford, introduced and had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of May.

Mr. Bates, To pay the troops employed in putting down the riot at Susquehanna Depot.

Mr. Henry, For the removal of the records of the Criminal Court of Cambria county.

Mr. Wainwright, A further supplement to the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county.

The House considered bills on first reading and passed a number of unimportant ones; such as fixing the number and duties of bridge viewers, authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of Alderman, for the relief of Edward Budd and Abram Good, soldiers of 1812, and to take [illegible] additional compensation to county treasurers was defeated.

The act regulating medical practice, preventing all persons from practicing unless they shall have regularly graduated, created considerable discussion. All the doctors in the House rallied to its support. Doctors DeWitt, Piper, Cressler, Bailey and Smith spoke in favor of the bill, which was finally passed—63 to 19.

A resolution to pay for Purdon's Digest occasioned an amount of filibustering by parties who were anxious to keep the books and voted against paying for them. The resolution passed—63 to 19.

A supplement to the Game laws, authorizing county treasurers to pay a bounty on the scalps of certain animals, and which became the subject of all kinds of amendments, to include catamounts, wild cats, panthers, wolves, *et al.*, with a proviso that it should not apply to wolves in sheep's clothing, &c., &c.

Speaker McCormick took the House to task for frittering away their time, and suggested that they had better adjourn if they could not improve.

Smiting the action to the word, he slapped down the gavel and adjourned the House.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1874.

The attempt to make capital out of the passage of the bill to regulate the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature, and fixing the number of officers, is one of the paltriest and basest yet made. The act of 1873, which was drafted in the interest of economy, and which cut down the number of pages by nearly all the officers, authorized the election and appointment of seventy-four officers for both Houses, and twenty pages, at a total cost to the State of $64,180; the act just passed authorizes, for future Legislatures, the election and appointment of sixty-six officers, only, eight less than previously, and twenty-five pages, at a total cost of $54,000, exclusive of mileage, or $10,000 per year *less* than heretofore. The only salaries that are increased are the assistant clerks, $300 each. All the rest are either reduced in number or cut down in amount.

It is to be noticed that the present Legislature will consist of 251 members, instead of 133, as at present, and that the number of officers provided for is 66, instead of 74. The number of pages, to wait on the increased number of members, is absolutely necessary—and I am satisfied that the present Legislature will find itself short of the officers necessary to do its work. The Democratic party has gone to the extreme in reducing the number and pay of officers, and merits praise instead of blame for what it has done.

But the meanest of all the dirty tricks grow. out of a merely nominal appointment of this bill on the part of the telegraphic reporter for the Pittsburgh press is his effort to make it appear that I was one of the "ring" who framed the final vote upon it. Both of them voted *no*, simply and distinctly and for the reason that I represent them is a simple piece of petty vengeance on the part of the reporter to punish them for the defeat of the Senatorial bill, in which he was interested, to the bill to regulate the launching of logs, and for various other reasons.

The reporter, as is well known, is an applicant for the issue of a patent, by the Land Office, for the new log slide at the head of the game he was played. Colonel Innis had appointed Mr. President Lawrence's nephew, a young man about twenty years of age, as Deputy Warden. This accounted for Mr. Lawrence's support. Colonel Innis had also appointed Mr. Orr, a cousin of another Director, Steward, and this accounted for his support. The Board had also elected the son-in-law of one of the Directors clerk, and it was openly stated that the Chaplain was chosen because he had written a scurrilous libel suit he had instituted against Lawrence on condition that he was given the place. This was one of the rarest cases of nepotism imaginable, and there has been more hard swearing over this, their first attempt at reorganizing the old concern, than they had indulged in during all their nineteen years of political misfortune.

JOHN O. THOMPSON

received his reward to-day for services performed to the party in the appointment to the office of Railroad Commissioner. It is a nice little place, with a salary of $2,000 a year attached, and a pleasant suggestion about it that there might be pickings of a considerably greater amount, and it was eagerly sought after by a score or more hungry politicians throughout the State. But John's claims were regarded as paramount to all others, being the guardian of the Democracy during the last five or six years of its minority. Guardians are not always so well looked after when their wards attain a majority, but his case was considered to be one of especial merit. This elevation to office, however, will hardly interfere with John's Congressional ambitions. To be a Railroad Commissioner is only regarded by him as an incident in his political career, while to be a Congressman is the mission of his life.

GUILDEROLS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1874.

Scott's Amendment to the Finance Bill.

The wonderful discovery of the Comptroller of the Currency, that the effect of Senator Scott's amendment to the Finance bill would be contraction, is no new thing. Senator Scott offered his amendment with a full knowledge, at the time, of its practical effect, and its meaning was also known to many others who voted for it. That it would produce contraction rather than expansion has been already alluded to in the money articles of several leading papers. Senator Scott, in conversation to-day, stated that the effect of the amendment will be that only one-fourth of the reserve can be sent to the redemption cities, instead of three-fifths as before, the difference to remain in the vaults of the bank. He said that where this remedies the complaint heretofore made, of the country banks feeding speculations by sending their reserve to the cities, it is evident that it will result in contraction to the extent named; but, while it does that, it also strengthens the country banks and places them in a better condition to meet the demands of a panic, by having their means in hand instead of locked up in New York, where they could not get hold of them when needed, the country banks being compelled to keep at home the difference between three-fifths and one-fourth.

Louisville and Portland Canal Bill.

Senator Scott, from the Committee on Finance, to-day reported back the Louisville and Portland Canal bill. The material point in the report appeared in these dispatches a week ago, but it may be reiterated that the committee favors the government's taking possession and assuming control at once, and further claims that the State of Kentucky has no right to tax the property of the canal, since the stock belongs to the United States. The primary purpose of legislation is to make the canal an open highway, free from tolls, except so far as necessary to keep the work in repair.

Currency Bills in the House.

The Maynard Banking Currency bill finally passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 128 to 111. In order that the bill might not be further antagonized, Mr. Maynard and Gen. Butler came to an understanding that if Butler would help to pass the House bill, Maynard would then move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, and thus the Senate bill would be soon reached. When the vote on the main proposition was reached, there was the most intense excitement on the floor. Of the 128 affirmative votes, fifteen came from the Democrats and most of these were from the South. All the New England members, except Gen. Butler, voted no, as did also all the Republican delegation from New York city and Brooklyn, and a majority from Philadelphia. New York State had five votes in the affirmative. Pennsylvania was about evenly divided.

Passage of the Senate Bill.

As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Maynard, in accordance with his agreement with Butler, moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, and the Senate bill was soon reached. Its opponents resorted to all possible expedients to prevent action to-day, but the points of order were overruled by the Speaker. New York, New England and Pennsylvania voted pretty nearly as they had on the vote on the House bill. The Senate bill now goes to the President, and the next knotty question members of the House say he will certainly approve it.

A New Scheme on Foot.

It is understood that a bill will now be introduced in the House releasing the national banks from the obligation to keep any reserves on account of their circulation. This, it is claimed, will counteract the effect of the Scott amendment. The Senate infationists claim that they can pass the Maynard bill too.

Commissioner Johnson Sworn In.

Mr. Johnson, the new Commissioner of Customs, was sworn into office to-day and called upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Senators Cameron and Scott. This afternoon he took the oath of office and will assume the duties of his post to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1874.

How the President Views It.

The President, in conversation to-day, remarked that the Senate Finance bill now passed by both Houses of Congress, was not such a measure as he desired, but that he did not consider it as inflation. The House bill, he said, was good enough in some of its features, but entirely ignored all provisions for responsible specie redemption. As an enrolled copy of the new bill was not yet reached in the regular course of legislation, he was not definitely determined what action he would take with regard to it. The President thought that

The Scott Amendment

to the Senate bill was unobjectionable; that, though it might not be so acceptable to the banks as the present law, it was certainly better for the interests of the people, as a currency. Taken in its practical bearing, the President thinks favorably of the amendment alluded to, as an offset to the $46,000,000 increased national bank circulation authorized by the bill. In respect to the

Increase of the Legal Tender Circulation

to four hundred million, the other principal feature of the bill, the President considers the forty-four millions as part of the already existing legal tender circulation, but that the amount was held in reserve for an emergency. The use of money previously sanctioned by law, he thinks, can hardly be considered inflation, provided the Secretary of the Treasury have power to withdraw it when it shall have answered its purpose. Any pipe to make use of the paramount legal tender circulation, is inflation. The President appreciates the necessities of the country, but, as the President has been opened, it is now the part of wisdom to lay down a broad and safe policy looking to specie payment. He thinks that a single step of a colored Methodist church next the Medical College, taking a portion of its roof from there to the magnificent residence of Jeff. Davis, on Beauvoir, in Mississippi, on Col. roof out of place. At this hour it is impossible to enumerate the number of buildings damaged, or the loss, which will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Many poor colored and white families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property, and loss of life also, in the lumber districts where logs are prostrated all along its course, from Union City to Nashville.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ARRIVAL OF LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The steamship Malina, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here this morning. The Mayor will formally receive the remains at 11 A. M. The people are gathering along the route of the procession, the merchants are closing their stores, and flagsare flying at half-mast.

LONDON, April 15.—Fifty thousand people were present at the landing of Dr. Livingstone's body. Mr. Wainwright, on meeting Stanley, recognized him and gave him a circumstantial account of the last moments of the great explorer. The funeral has been appointed for Saturday, at Westminster. Stanley has been selected as one of the pall-bearers.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir William Fergusson, Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, has examined and identified the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS.

In accordance with the programme, the Mayor received the remains at eleven today, when they were taken to the railway station on their way to London. During the passage of the procession, minute guns were fired and bells tolled. A multitude of spectators lined the route of procession.

LONDON, April 15.—The train bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived in London this afternoon. There were few spectators at the depot. The body was transferred to the hearse and followed by a line of carriages to the Geographic Society's rooms, where the body was deposited to await the final obsequies.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION—FORTY-SIX DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, April 15.—A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, Lancashire, by which a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Forty-six bodies have been recovered. One hundred miners have been safely rescued. The explosion was caused by naked lights.

THREATENED CLOSING OF SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 15.—Owing to what he regards the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez Canal, De Lesseps threatens to dismiss the pilots and extinguish the lights in the lighthouses, virtually closing the canal.

Germany.

CONVICTION OF ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, April 15.—The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, resulted in his conviction, and he has been sentenced *in contumaciam* to dismissal from his see. No appeal from the judgment will be allowed.

Spain.

ARREST OF BANK OF SPAIN OFFICERS.

MADRID, April 15.—Clement Duvernois, and several other Directors of the Territorial bank of Spain, have been arrested, charged with irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The steamships Hermann, Ohio and America, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The Cunard steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston April 4th, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

OUR SOLDIERS.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Posts 3, 88, 117 and 151 Around the Camp Fires --- Fraternal Greetings --- Hard Tack and Coffee---A Pleasant Affair.

The reunion of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegheny county, was held Tuesday at Lafayette Hall, and was altogether a memorable affair. The hall was comfortably filled, there being no less than five hundred of those who participated in the late war of the rebellion gathered together around the camp fires, to rehearse the stories of the bivouac and battle-field, and to recount pleasant reminiscences and the many dangers passed.

The assemblage came promptly to order at the sound of command, whereupon the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Col. Norman M. Smith.

Vice Presidents—Crosby Gray, W. W. Tyson, Wm. F. Aull, W. D. Jones.

Secretaries—W. Howe, W. H. Graham, Curtis S. Haven, H. Dietrich and reporters of the press.

Mr. B. McVicker, O. D., Daniel Silvis, O. G. After a few words of greeting from the Chairman, the Great Western Band played "Hail to the Chief," after which the audience listened attentively and frequently applauded,

THE ORATION BY COL. NORRIS,

delivered as follows:

COMRADES:—No city in America, perhaps, affords more satisfactory evidences of the results of thrift and enterprise or more splendid exhibitions of taste and wealth than those embraced within the corporate limits of Pittsburgh.

The unceasing clank of the forge hammer, the constant thunder of the rolling mills, the dense, dark pillars of smoke that now hang over your city like huge dusky banners against the sky, are so many proofs of your industry, while the comfortable, luxurious, aye sumptuous dwellings that surround us, so tasteful and artistic in their completeness and detail, the beautiful churches that rear their graceful spires heavenward, and the many and handsome public buildings, all are elegant witnesses of the energy, culture and prosperity of your people. Supplement these with a hospitality unsurpassed among the citizens of the land, and with the distinguished examples of patriotism and valor Pittsburgh gave to the war, and you have occasion for pride, my fellow soldiers, in being numbered among her citizens and for thankfulness in having your lot cast where the opportunities for individual usefulness are so manifold.

Over a century ago the small ill-fed, poorly clad, provincial army of Washington braving the blasts and bitter frosts of the severe winter of 1758 toiling through the wilds from the Potomac to the Ohio, came to Fort Duquesne. The English standard on the abandoned and yet smouldering ruins of Fort Duquesne. And as the young and ardent soldier whose name and fame were soon to become a world's theme gazed upon the forks of Britain flag floating in the breeze that swelled up from the Ohio rippling at his feet, reminded of the bold and unyielding champion of American rights, William Pitt, and grateful for his magnanimity in causing the ruins of the deserted fort and its simple surroundings were called Pittsburgh. Through our long struggle with England when Pittsburgh and Allegheny grew weary in the defense of America, he little imagined that his eminent statesman had laid the foundations of a monument that would perpetuate his name among nations as long as the hearts of our country beat for our arms. But gathering up his flanks he strides onward, the Potomac he crosses, thus turning the strategy of our own old State quakes beneath his armed tread. Yorktown falls, and our forefather's cause opens to view his hopes are more buoyant and his heart glows with the thought of the village and dominion he will carry into our Pennsylvania homes. To the poor countrymen this deluge of rebel man and thunder is a reality. Over its fair fields flows over his rich fields it pours, bearing down his golden harvests, every sabre-stroke and bayonet thrust a thickening cloud of doubt and gloom settles over the land, in the nation's agony its great pulse is almost stilled, and Congress is now deserted her loins, while from the whole country goes up a fearful cry for help that echoes and echo into every town and hamlet. "Where, O, where is the grand old army that came from the forks of Britain? Between the nation and disaster, and received with exultant shouts of welcome, aye bore a thousands of soldiers are ready to bear willing and grateful hands in the name of liberty, the graceful courtesy of your people. I would be an ingrate, if, in the name of soldiers I did not make public recognition of a fact that has so much honor to the hearts and patriotism of your citizens.

I observe there are other addresses to be made here to night, and I propose therefore to confine my remarks to a brief reference to one of the great battles of the war in which many of Pittsburgh soldiers bore a distinguished and gallant part.

Was it not Ben Johnson who wrote, "Whose patriotism would not grow warmer on the plains of Marathon?" With a kindred thought may I not ask whose heart in this vicinity would not burn with an intenser glow upon Cemetery Hill—in the presence of Gettysburg's dead? A battle which involved the fate of a nation now in reverence to the divisions of slain, sleeping in sacred solemnity around the battle of that fatal hill, wave after wave of recollection roll in upon you freighted with the conflicting fears and confidence, hope and despair that filled those three dreadful days, when two hundred guns and a hundred and fifty thousand men amid smoke and fire and blood were resolving humanity's great problem—the freedom of mankind. Gettysburg! how the thoughts of ten years ago crowd and jostle each other as they throng in upon us summoned by the spell of that magic word. It needs but little coloring from fancy to picture the scene of the armies as they lined the plains about that peaceful town with their awful din or to pain. Freedom herself awaiting the event of the struggle; her own despair. We are everywhere around that hallowed spot there is something suggestive of the presence of graves, that mutely whispers she has been there. Let me transport you back to that beautiful morning in June, 1863, when the army of the Potomac, swinging loose from its base at Fredericksburg, Virginia, started on the memorable Gettysburg campaign. How lovely is the morning, as clothed in gray, it comes upon the scene. Its balmy breezes fanning and the haze and mists until the hills scatter, of the sun, hanging like a golden shield, and been in motion during the night, is now fully pursued by the first following light that hangs on their lofty summits, fringes the edges of the white tents, turned his mighty army northward and southward the advance of the rebel host. A single sought up by

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 18, 1874.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1874.

The local money market keeps fairly supplied with funds for borrowers who can make satisfactory paper; still, there is a disposition on the part of the banks to withhold their funds for the present, except to customers who have a strong claim upon them. Outside lenders show a strong preference for mortgage bonds and those backed by ample collaterals, waiting long to be suited, and thereby losing by idleness the difference of interest which they gain in rate.

—From Washington we have report of the final passage of the Senate Finance bill by the House. For the benefit of those who have not followed the numerous amendments to the original bill reported by the Finance Committee, we give it in full.

The bill as passed, reads as follows:

That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section first of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1870; and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized, may keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received from interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes on government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

As to the workings of this measure there is a diversity of opinion. It does not definitely settle the status of the legal tenders. The Treasury asserts that it has the right to issue and retire at the discretion of the head of that Department, the $44,000,000 of legal tenders which heretofore it has so treated and denominated as "the reserve." If this be the intention of the Department it is not improbable that during the summer we may find that the legal tenders have been reduced to $356,000,000, the difference being held in reserve. Under this construction of the new law the Treasury has been legalizes the claim which the section but legalizes the claim which the Treasury has been acting on for more than a year past.

The first clause of the second section apportions the new issue of $46,000,000 in the same manner as the $54,000,000 of 1870 was apportioned, about $5,000,000 of which still remains in the hands of the Department unissued. If those States entitled to thisnew issue of national currency are not more eager to take advantage of their privileges than they have been during the past two years, we may anticipate no rapid increase of circulation from this source.

The second clause of the second section is to be credited to Senator Scott of this State; the public are, seemingly, just awakening to the fact that this means rapid and sure *contraction*. This was obvious to every one familiar with the working of the present Currency act. Take for example the banks of this city, that now are compelled to have about $5,000,000 of reserve, of which amount $2,500,000 can be kept in New York, where they draw interest on their balances; under the new regulation they can keep but $1,125,000 of their reserve in the East and on this they are forbidden to receive interest. As a natural result they will prefer to keep the whole of their reserve in their vaults, carrying only such balances with their correspondents as are necessary for their daily business; thus there will be an actual *contraction* of the legal tender circulation of New York by the withdrawal of Pittsburgh balances of $2,500,000, without increasing the loaning powers of Pittsburgh banks one dollar. This will again reach our home banks who now hold among their loanable deposits one-half of the reserve of those country national banks that have their reserve agencies here.

The total immediate contraction of the greenback circulation will be made equal to the amount of new issue authorized by the first section of the bill. It will be but a repetition of the experience of the country over the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, when the foundation of the house was torn away to increase the superstructure. Excess of debt, rather than a lack of currency, seems to be the real trouble of the country at large; if there is anything to be learned from the past, the country has now more currency than it can use, more in proportion to present and past population, than even England, the broker of the world, possesses. In 1850 we had a population of 23,764,000, a circulation of notes of $150,000,000 and of coin $100,000,000, equal to $10 50 per head. In 1860 we had a population of 31,000,000 and a circulation of $350,000,000 coin and notes, equal to $16 per head. In 1870 we had a population of 38,000,000 and a circulation of $700,000,000 of notes, equal to $18 42 per head. The assessed wealth of 1850 was $7,135,000,000 and of 1870 $14,178,000,000, so that the increase of circulation appears disproportionate to both population and wealth. On the other hand, the note circulation of England was only $6 50 *per capita*, and is actually less by $50,000,000 than it was in 1819.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Lutkins & Kauffman, broker, on Fourth avenue:

April 15, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
U. S.-6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
6-20's, 1862	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
6-20's, 1864	120	120	120	120	120	120
6-20's, 1865	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
6-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
6-20's, 1867	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
6-20's, 1868	120	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
10-40's, coupons	115	115	115	115	115	115
Currency 6's	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Atlantic & Pacific prof.						
Canton	80					
Western Union Tel.	76⅛	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
Canada	110					
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Adams Express	79		79		79	
Wells-Fargo Express	79		79		79	
American Express	67		67		67	
United States Ex.	70½		70½		70½	
New York Central	96		96		96	
Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Michigan Central	90		90		90	
Illinois Central	74⅝	74⅝	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	100		100		100	
Chicago & Northw'n	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Rock Island	101⅜	101	101	101	101	101
St. Paul	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Do. preferred	65¾				65¾	65¾
Wabash	43	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
C. & I. C.	31⅜				31⅜	31⅜
Fort Wayne	94					
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜	29⅜			29⅜	29⅜
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	31⅜	31⅜		31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Do. preferred	89					
Boston, Hrtf'd & Erie						
Iron Mountain	47				47	47
Harlem	130					
Terre Haute	14					
Tennessee State bonds			87		87	88
Do. new			86		86	87
South Carolina, July			94½		94½	94½
Missouri 6's						

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	98⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	98⅞
Reading	97¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121¼
Oil Creek	14⅝
Lehigh Valley	69¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92½
Central Transportation Company	48¾
Empire Transportation Company	22
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati St. and Louis 7s	89

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The weather, ever a legitimate source for an item, was a little on the "rainy order" to-day. But then "April showers—sunny hours," but we forbear.

There is slowly, but surely, a better feeling creeping into the general market of this city which will ere long be seen and felt by all. The *cruel delays to settle the currency question at Washington* has retarded and is still retarding the upward and onward movement of trade; but if Congress will not take care of the people the people will not only take care of themselves but Congress into the bargain.

With regard to the state of the market, so far as relates to prices and demands, we have few changes to note. As before remarked, retail dealers in the county have been shy of purchasing stocks under existing circumstances; hence they let their shelves become bare of goods. Now they must replenish or quit business. Chiefing the latter alternative, they are daily putting in an appearance and are free purchasers. This has had a tendency to enliven trade in a good degree, and is, we trust, but the beginning of the end of the "good time coming," but so long delayed.

We have before noticed the changes in the prices of certain articles of bacon and provisions. The changes recently made were of the upward order, and it would not surprise us to have to chronicle still further movements in the same direction. The markets in the West are higher and firm, and dealers here having occasion to replenish their stocks will have to pay the increased tariff.

There is more firmness in the grain market, though it is far from exhibiting that elasticity and buoyancy which should characterize it at this season of the year. With light stocks and light demands, the trade in grain just now is light.

Flour is arriving freely, and dealers assure us that they can find ready sale for all good brands they can secure. They report an active local and country trade which they assert will not diminish until after the coming harvest is gathered, and its quality and quantity known. The four mills of the city are running day and night, and find no difficulty in disposing of all the flour they make.

The stocks of apples, potatoes, etc., are becoming "nine by degrees and beautifully less." This, however, is but the natural order of things: the old must give way to the new.

The butter market is a shade weaker, and should the present "growing weather" continue, and there is every reason to believe that it will, we run but little risk in predicting that ere the close of the month "nice yellow, grass, butter," put up in fancy prints, will be sold in this market at lower rates than those now prevalent.

It is generally conceded that eggs have touched the bottom price, and that no further reduction in price for a time may be looked for.

The local market is fairly quite active, owing to the fact that numbers of farmers and gardeners have supplied themselves. Still quite an active trade is being transacted in seeds and plants.

The rivers continue in fine navigable order, and steamers arrive and depart daily from the various wharves and landings. All the coal that could be made ready for shipment is either now at its destination or on its way thither.

Below we give the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,671	Apples, bbls	122		
Corn, sacks	72	Wheat, sacks	1,190		
Barley, sacks	340	Oats, sacks	197		
Butter, pkgs	1,249	Bacon, lbs	12,400		
Potatoes, bush	490	Bacon, trcs	75		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,957	9,357	17,324
Apples, bbls	1,005	938	2,033
Cheese, lbs	86	427	513
Corn, sacks	3,680	4,078	8,748
Wheat, sacks	3,221	3,030	6,251
Barley, sacks	4,613	2,383	6,996
Rye, sacks	963		963
Oats, sacks	6,508	6,380	12,888
Butter, pkgs	1,196	244	440
Bacon, pcs	3,877	4,892	7,769
Bacon, trcs	284	457	744

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special sales are made, to the contrary:

ALES—It is a fact which even leading brewers do not deny that, since the inauguration of the women's crusade, the demand for ales has, to a considerable extent, fallen off. But, owing to the high rates of malt, good ale cannot be sold below the following figures: $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 ₱ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@ 25 24; bbls 41 galls $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 galls $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $29 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz. pint bottles, $5 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $5 00 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by J. Burke, $3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

APPLES—Prices are firm. Choice varieties are held at $4 00@5 50, inferior at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote prime at 80c per gallon: fair to good 70c.

ASHES—Soda, refined, 5c; soda, common 3⅝@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BUTTER—The late warm, pleasant weather has not had the effect of reducing the price of butter in this market, and we still quote strictly prime table at 38@40c; good to prime 33@36c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling rates of the market: Extra sugar cured hams, canvassed, 14@15c; extra sugar cured hams, uncanvassed, 13½@14c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 17@ 20½c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 75c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 9½c; short rib sides, da, 10½c; mess pork, $13 50; prime lard, in kegs, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½c; ½ bbls, do, 12c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 5-lb cadnies, do, 12½c; in 3-lb cadnies, do, 12½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 13½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 13½c; in 6-lb pails, do, 13½c; sausage meat, do, 10c.

BEANS—Prime white navy ₱ 2 25@2 30 ₱ bush; fair to good ₱ 2 00@2 20.

BORAX—Sales are reported at 20@24c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, ₱ 2 doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $4 ₱ doz; No. 5, $4 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 50@ 57c ₱ dozen additional.

BLACKING IN BOXES—Paste, ½ gs cans $1 60 per dozen; ¼ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 3 lb cans $7 00; 10 lb cans, boxes, $40 00.

CANNED OYSTERS—We quote from store at 145c f. o. b. cars at works 12½c per gallon.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 3lb, No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10¼c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bush sugar 35c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 38c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—We quote hams at 9½@10½c ₱ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7½@8c; canvassed hams 11½@12c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; fair to good $14 00@16 00.

CANNED GOODS—There is a continued good demand, and for the special benefit of country readers we give an extended list of articles with prices attached: Fruits in Syrups—2¾ ₱ lb California green gages, $2 ₱ doz; 2 ₱ lb blackberries ₱ 2 25; 2 ₱ lb Winslow's blueberries ₱ 2 50; 2 ₱ lb white cherries, extra, $3 50; 2 ₱ lb damsons ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ grapes ₱ 2 25; 2 ₱ gooseberries ₱ 2 25; 2¼ ₱ green gages ₱ 2 50; 2 ₱ green gages ₱ 3 00@3 50; egg plums ₱ 4 50; 2 ₱ egg plums ₱ 3 50; 2 ₱ diamon plums ₱ 2 25; 3 ₱ yellow peaches, extra, ₱ 3 75; 3 ₱ white peaches, extra, ₱ 3 75; 2 ₱ yellow peaches ₱ 3 25; 3 ₱ white peaches ₱ 3 25; 2 ₱ peaches ₱ 2 40; 3 ₱ pie peaches ₱ 2 25; 2 ₱ California Bartlett pears $3 25; 2½ Bartlett pears ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ Bartlett pears ₱ 3 00; 2 ₱ pears ₱ 2 25; 2 ₱ pine apple ₱ 2 50; 2 ₱ pine apple ₱ 3 00; 2 ₱ Baltimore strawberries, extra, $3 00; 2 ₱ strawberries ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ pie peaches ₱ 2 ₱ peach marmalade ₱ 2 25; 3 ₱ peach marmalade ₱ 3 00; 2 ₱ quinces, extra, ₱ 2 50. Vegetables—3 ₱ Triumph Asparagus, ₱ doz, $4 50; 2 ₱ Lima beans ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ string beans $1 90; 2 ₱ Winslow's green corn, ₱ 2 75; 3 ₱ Yarmouth sugar corn ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ Baltimore corn ₱ 2 25; 3 ₱ Boston pumpkin ₱ 2 50; 2 small green peas ₱ 2 ₱ marrowfat green peas ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ green corn, Burlington (corn and Lima beans) ₱ 2 75; 3 ₱ Cape May tomatoes ₱ 2 30; 2 ₱ triumph tomatoes ₱ 2 20; 3 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes ₱ 2 30. Fish—Baltimore tomatoes $1 80. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams, Winslow's lobsters, ₱ doz ₱ 2 50; 2 ₱ Winslow's lobsters $3 50; 1 ₱ California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 ₱ California fresh salmon ₱ 3 00; 1 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $3 50; 3 ₱ Winslow's spiced mackerel ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ Winslow's mackerel ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (full) $1 25; 2 ₱ cove oysters (full) ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (light) ₱ 2 ₱ cove oysters (light) ₱ 1 75; 1 ₱ spiced oysters (lunch) ₱ 1 75; 2 ₱ spiced oysters (lunch) ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $4 50; pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $2 50; 1 ₱ Winslow's spiced salmon $3 50; 3 ₱ Winslow's spiced mackerel ₱ 2 75; 2 ₱ Winslow's mackerel ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (full) $1 25; 2 ₱ cove oysters (full) ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cove oysters (light) ₱ 2 ₱ cove oysters (light) ₱ 1 75; 1 ₱ spiced oysters (lunch) ₱ 1 75; 2 ₱ spiced oysters (lunch) ₱ 2 25; 1 ₱ cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $4 50; pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $2 50; 1 pint celery sauce $3 50; pint Cape May tomato ketchup $3 50; 1 pint Worcestershire ketchup $3 50; ₱ doz $2 10. Prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $1 50; fancy style $1 60; genuine imported French $2 50; imported German mustard, ₱ doz $2 40; imported English mustard, ₱ doz $2 40; currant in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; assorted in wine glasses $1 40; currant in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets ₱ doz $2 75; assorted in bottles $1 50; currant in bottles ₱ doz $1 50; assorted in bottles ₱ doz $2 50. American pickles in wood packages—barrels, small pickles, 2,300 ₱ bbl $12 50; barrels, medium pickles, 1,800 ₱ bbl $11 00; barrels, large pickles, 1,500 ₱ bbl $10 00; half bbls medium pickles 1,200 ₱ bbl $11 00; half bbls medium pickles 900 ₱ bbl $10 00; half bbls fancy mixed 1 gallo ₱ bbl $15; half bbls fancy mixed ½ gallo ₱ ½ bbl $8. American pickles in glass—Pint pickles, ₱ doz $1 50; pint mixed, ₱ doz $1 50; quart pickles ₱ 2 50; quart mixed ₱ 2 50; half gallon pickles $3 50; half gallon mixed $3 50; gallon pickles ₱ ½ gallon $5 50; gallon mixed, ₱ ½ gallon $5 50.

CHEESE—Stocks very light and prices unchanged and firm. Prime New York Factory, in jobbing lots, 18½@19c ₱ lb; Ohio Sweitzer 15@16c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c; pilot 6c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Plumb hydraulic cement $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 90@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks are gradually getting lower and lower causing prices to rule firm. We are prepared to quote as follows: Apples, sliced, 7½@8c; new do, halves, 14@ 15c; blackberries 16@17c.

EGGS—Are naturally plenty fresh command 16 @17c ₱ dozen, though 15@16c may be considered the ruling rates of the market.

FISH—Sales are: extra mess mackerel, $23; No. 1 mess do, $22; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $20 50; No. 1 shore mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel, $16 50@17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel at $16 00 ₱ bbl; No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do ₱ 00. Hunters 54 boxes smoked herring, $1 70. Lake trout ₱ 00@7 50; white fish ₱ 00@8 50; lake trout ₱ 00@7 50; pickled herring, scales, ₱ kit, $1 No. 1, 25c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c; No. 2, 70@72c ₱ lb. Feathers remain unchanged, the Boor market rules firm, and prices are unchanged in every respect. The receipts are fair, though not in excess of demand. Sales are as follows: St. Louis ₱ 60 00@ 25 ₱ bbl; red winter $5 00@5 60; Minnesota spring $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin ₱ 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 60 ₱ bbl.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS—Beans —Early valentine, Mohawk, dwarf German wax 90c ₱ qt. Beets—Early blood, long blood red, yellow globe, 10@15c ₱ qt. Cabbage—Early York, early Winningstadt, prize mammoth, green glazed Savoy, 25c@35c. Cauliflower—Early Paris, early London, autumn giant $1@2 ₱ oz. Carrot—Early scarlet horn, long orange, Altringham. Dr. Corn—Early Concord sweet, mammoth or twelve rowed sugar, early white flint, 10c ₱ qt. Cucumber—Early Russian, early cluster, early frame, 20c per oz. Egg Plant—New York improved, 25c ₱ oz. Lettuce—Early curled, French extra fine curled, 20c per oz. Leek—Large London, 25c ₱ oz. Melons—Early citron, Sibrician, early hackensack, royal cabbage, 30c ₱ oz. Melons, musk—Green citron, nutmeg, large yellow cantelope, 20c ₱ oz. Melons, watermountain sprout, mountain sweet, 20c ₱ oz. Onions—Early red, yellow, white, 20c ₱ oz. Parsnips—Hollow crowned, 15c ₱ oz. Peas—Extra early, Beck's gem, Dickson's first and best, 20c ₱ qt. Early dwarf sugar, Early rose, Beckeye, peachblow. [Prices regulated by the excellence of the variety.] Pumpkin—Early Canada, sugar smooth red, the triumph, 20c ₱ oz. Turnip—Red topped, white, $1 ₱ lb. Extra Bagalta purple mangel wurtzel, 20c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Most dealers in this line report their trade quite active, and it is probable that a large business will be done during the coming month, for the considerable number of the last few days has brought quite a number of merchants from the country into the market. The prospect for the future, however, depends quite largely on the state of the manufacturing interests of the country, particularly that of iron. We make some changes in the prices of green coffees. There is nothing new to report as to the coffee "question." The situation is unchanged, with no signs of a compromise. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy, 20c ₱ lb; choice 27@28c; prime 26c; fair 25c; Java 30@36c.

Roasted Coffees—Old Government Java coffee, in papers and in bulk, 27@28c ₱ lb; roasted Java coffee, in bulk, 40c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, 10½c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard hards, 11½c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 25; ₱ Japan 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@85c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@85c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p to 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Sales as stated in our general remarks, there is a stronger feeling in the grain market, and we may add that the receipts are on the increase. Flour, however, remains unchanged. It is barely possible that the grain market may "pick up" during the month, but when it does we shall duly note the fact. The following are the prices at which sales are made in this market: Wheat—white $1 00@1 05; red $1 00@1 05. Corn—Ear, in Ohio, mixed 54c; white 56c. Corn—ear, in bulk, 52c, in sacks, 57@58c; shelled, in elevator, 47c; by car 50c@51 00 ₱ bushel. Barley nominal.

HAY—Sales 1875 s 40@45c ₱ lb; 1874's at 25@30c.

HAY—We are reported sales in bulk, on wharf and track, $18@20 ₱ ton: wagon $21@25.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1at 80@82c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 62 @66c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs at 90@1 25; sugar, 12@13c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $4 00@5 50 ₱ bbl; top sets $5 00@6 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys at 16@17c ₱ lb; chickens 14@15c; ducks 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush in a jobbing way.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ lb and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $2 25@3 50 per bush; flaxseed $2 20@3 30; orchard grass $8; blue grass $8 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 00; jobbing lots $1 05@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb. Demand good.

WHISKY—We quote at 88c@$1 00 per gallon.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, April 15.—Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1 ₱; No 1 Milwaukee $1 57; No 2 do $1 48. Corn steady at 80c. Oats dull at 55c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 16, 1874. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Apr. 9	954	500	1,200	30	.....
Friday, Apr. 10	1,490	1,000	1,000	75	.....
Saturday, Apr. 11	1,728	2,700	600	45	.....
Sunday, Apr. 12	1,908	3,100	1,800	90	.....
Monday, Apr. 13	915	1,500	450	105	15
Tuesday, Apr. 14	2,100	2,000	2,600	125	15
Weds'day, Apr. 15	630	2,400	5,000	15	.....
Total	9,752	13,850	13,030	410	75
Last week	9,548	15,163	17,150	495	69

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Apr. 9	2,170	2,600	2,800	30	.....
Friday, Apr. 10	792	2,725	1,800	105	.....
Saturday, Apr. 11	1,944	3,100	800	30	34
Monday, Apr. 13	1,368	3,800	1,250	75	17
Tuesday, Apr. 14	2,466	2,800	1,400	105	17
Weds'day, Apr. 15	810	1,200	4,000	75	17
Total	9,550	16,225	12,015	390	85
Last week	9,340	13,350	10,715	425	64

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today have been heavy, amounting to almost ten thousand head. The arrivals were cattle of a fair grade, and fully three-fourths of them through stock, destined for the New York market. At the time of closing our last report we noted that trade was slow, and prices off from the preceding week about ¼c. This week the market is again bad, and prices at least ½c lower than last week. The arrivals of cattle for sale here is not heavy, but advices from Chicago, New York, Buffalo and all the leading markets are unfavorable for trade, and in consequence a bad feeling rules here. Philadelphia men complain that the cattle bought last week lost money, and they seem more cautious in making their purchases than they usually are. Till ten o'clock this morning only ten loads had been purchased for shipment to Philadelphia. The attendance of country buyers is good, and most of the stock sold has been shipped to the small towns in the interior of the State. On Monday nothing of any consequence was done at the yards, only nineteen head changing hands. On Tuesday 118 head were sold, and on Wednesday 559 head were weighed and shipped out. Trade is considered bad by both buyers and sellers, and while some few holders are shipping out on their own account, the majority of them are trying to sell, as there is no encouragement to go further East. Had the run of cattle been heavy the decline in prices would have been greater. Prices as above noted ¼c lower, feeling bad, with possibly still lower rates before the close of the market.

Stock Cattle.

There is not many stock cattle offering on the market. There is a fair demand for stock steers, but at present will not justify dealers in bringing them here.

Fresh Cows.

The arrivals of fresh cows continue light. The demand good and prices firm at figures from $35 00 to $60 00, according to age and quality, &c.

Calves.

The demand is good and prices steady. Some of the calves offered were too young and poor, and were rejected. Zehnder took possession of a lot that was offered for sale. We would caution shippers not to bring any unfit for use, as they will certainly be confiscated. Good calves sell from $5 50 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices.

Following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle:

Extra 1,500 lb cattle, $6 60; do 1,300 to 1,400 lbs cattle, $6 25@6 40; prime 1,200 lbs, $5 75 to $6 00; good 1,100 lbs, $5 50 to $5 65; good 1,000 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; stockers $4 50 to $5 25; fresh cows $35 00 to $60 00; calves $5 50 to $6 25.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs this week have been some 2,000 head lighter than last week. The market has improved some. The demand is now greater than the supply and prices are firm and inclined higher. Dealers are purchasing brought over $6 25, while a drove sold yesterday at $6 60, which shows an advance of 35c per hundred pounds. The quality of offerings not good enough to suit Philadelphia buyers, and prime hogs, therefore, are more than other grades. Following are the figures at which the different kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50; prime do, $6 35 to $6 50; Baltimore, $6 00; Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 80.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week not so heavy as last week, falling short some 3,500 head. The quality of the offerings good, one lot of 200 head being sold at $9 00 per hundred lbs. Among the arrivals were several lots of clipped which are gradually taking the place of wooled. The difference in prices between wooled and clipped in the same order and quality is about $2 00 per hundred lbs. New York prefers clipped stock. As yet Philadelphia buyers hold to the wooled stocks. As the weather gets warmer the arrivals of clipped will increase. The market opened this week with a fair attendance of buyers, and though prices are some lower; the market has ruled active, and most of the stock is changing hands. Following are the rates current ₱ lb. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs., fine wool, $7 75; extra 95 lbs., fine wool, $7 50; extra 90 lbs., fine wool, $7 25; prime, 80 to 85 lbs., $6 75 to $7 00; clipped, $5 25 to $6 25.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
151	15,265	$7 00	19	1,530	$2 60
151	15,280	7 00	102	16,220	2 60
160	14,870	7 25	172	14,920	2 60
46	4,650	7 25	177	15,750	2 75
102	clip'd 8,840	5 85	183	15,430	2 35
138	10,500	8 30	83	11,100	2 60

HEDGES, RUPP & CO. SOLD.

58	5,090	$7 00	208	16,640	$6 25
167	15,160	7 25	178	15,590	7 40
56	4,840	7 30	140	11,040	6 75
161	15,540	7 50	155	14,070	7 60
155	13,100	7 15	103	8,480	6 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

74	5,680	$7 00	25	3,050	$8 00
272	21,301	6 90	25	7,390	6 50
208	18,160	6 90	833	71,470	6 90
206	18,760	6 10	16	1,440	7 25
83	7,500	7 25	38	7,780	7 25
164	15,020	7 35	14	450	7 25
105	9,310	4 50	143	13,630	7 75
159	14,560	7 50	80	7,550	7 00
128	9,250	4 62	7	1,980	8 00
157	12,570	6 25	36	7,050	6 40
226	19,080	7 75	233	24,270	5 75

SADLER HAVENS AND CO. SOLD.

68	5,940	$7 30	81	7,220	$6 62
309	cl'pd 16,620	5 50	149	13,550	6 75
171	14,750	6 50	167	15,310	7 65
75	7,500	7 50	151	14,630	7 25
176	13,830	6 60	130	10,010	7 10
163	14,170	7 55			

Hogs.

HAZELWOOD, BLACKROCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
169	43,860	$5 30	95	23,160	$5 30
122	29,740	5 45	214

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APLIL 18, 1874.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia for the past week amounted to $419,266. One hundred and forty-five vessels are now engaged in loading and unloading at that port. This looks like business.

THE report of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, just published, shows that the debt of the Commonwealth was reduced $194,416 35 from December 1, 1873, to to March 31, 1874—an exhibit as gratifying as it is creditable.

IT is estimated that the Patrons of Husbandry, by co-operative purchases, last year saved nearly six millions of dollars—the beginning of a revolution in the ordinary system of exchange of productions whose end no man can foretell.

THE exports of produce from the port of New York for the week ending April 7, amounted to $4,742,056, against $5,010,645 for the corresponding week of 1873. The total exports since the first of January amount to $73,704,976, against $69,398,543 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE export trade in grain at the port of Philadelphia is rapidly expanding. There are at present twenty-one vessels either loading or to load wheat and corn there for European ports, a larger number than has been chartered at any previous time this season.

THE latest mail advices from England state that the iron manufacturers of that country complain on every hand of the falling off in the demand from the United States. They will complain more yet, in the course of a few years, if the tariff is not interfered with.

A NOVEL shipment was that made from Boston a few days ago, for Buenos Ayres, of fifteen young ladies sent out to run sewing machines. Yankee girls have very winning ways, and it is quite possible that inducements may be made to them before they have been out there long to change their names.

IT is affirmed that there will be no tariff revision this year, and it is now pretty generally understood that the House will follow Mr. DAWES in the advice he gave in February on the subject of taxation. It will so economize as to avoid the necessity of increased burdens. All of which is good so far as it goes.

IF THE Democratic party had been eating dried apples for a week, and then had taken to drinking for a month, it couldn't very well be more swelled up than it at present is over the outcome of the recent contest in Connecticut, meager and crumb-like as the "victory" was. But, of course, to a starveling, a plate of broken victuals is as a king's feast.

WHAT does the Buffalo *Courier* mean by raising the slogan of "Democratic camp followers and place-hunters, to the rear!—Democratic thieves to the penitentiary?" Has it, too, turned mutineer? For unless it seeks the disintegration of its party, and the incarceration of numbers of its members, its war-cry is without any pith at all.

THE unit is the basis of the million. The Boston Penny Savings bank has just declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. its deposits amounting to $1,160,000; and the Five Cents Savings bank of the same city has $11,417,211 in deposits from 65,621 depositors. There is a volume of significant suggestion in this simple statement.

THE statistics of the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, show a considerable increase over the corresponding week in 1873, the amount being $11,278,078, against $6,271,358. The total imports during the year amount to $121,451,541, against $133,466,875 for the corresponding period last year.

THE Centennial Commission report that the amount thus far subscribed is $3,574,440. They hope to increase this to $10,334,440, including in their resources a $5,000,000 appropriation by Congress, $2,500,000 from receipts of exhibition, and $500,000 from sale of materials. Their summary of estimated expenditures foots up $8,750,000, leaving a surplus of $1,574,440 for contingencies.

IN A case involving the question of the liability of towns for the issue of bonds in aid of railroads, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the fact that the bonds were illegally issued does not make them worthless in the hands of an innocent holder. This decision will operate to the advantage of many bankers and bondholders.

ONE of the sections of our State Fish law is a model of legislative perspicacity and wisdom. It provides, among other things, that "no person shall have in his or her possession, after the same has been *killed*, any black bass, pike or pickerel, *except alive for stocking other waters*." Shades of LINDLEY MURRAY! How he would have gloried in catching the framers of this astute provision by the gills, and in treating them as the old lady served her eels.

GOVERNOR A. H. BULLOCK, who begins to loom up in Massachusetts as the possible successor of Senator SUMNER, is said to enjoy the distinction of having the good will of almost everybody. He has been inactive in politics for some years, and has no personal following to speak of, but this may not, under the peculiar circumstances of the struggle, be any disadvantage to him, while the manner in which he presided at the Worcester Convention, last year, gained him many friends.

THE passage of the bill providing that the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade shall not be construed as extending to canalboats employed on the interior waters or canals of any State, removes the cause of much complaint in our own State, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, where last year many boats were seized for alleged violation of the act. General ALBRIGHT deserves much credit for the zeal and efficiency with which he has acted in this matter.

THE Philadelphia papers publish a statement of the duties on imports received at the custom house at that port, for March. The total amount was $828,741 08, being an increase of $24,013 25 over the corresponding month of 1873, and a total increase from the first of January of $336,017 84 over the corresponding period of last year. A very large proportion of the duties paid was on goods imported in American vessels, being $433,061 91 on direct entries, and $194,208 69 on withdrawal entries, an average of more than three-fourths of the entire amount paid. This is a gratifying exhibit.

MR. ALDERMAN BILLINGS, of New York, in advocating the confirmation of a nomination recently sent into the Board of Aldermen in that city by the Mayor, urged it on the ground that the nominee was an exceptionally honest man. "He would not," the Alderman said, "do a dishonest or a dishonorable thing, not even to save his soul!" It required the astute comprehension of a New York Alderman to conceive the idea that a man could save his soul by doing dishonest and dishonorable things; but judging that city, generally, by its Aldermen, there would seem to be no other method of salvation known within that jurisdiction.

THE March earnings of the leading railways of the country show a considerable falling off as compared with those for the corresponding month last year, although the exhibit is a more favorable one than for that of February. Seventeen roads show a total of gross earnings amounting to $8,326,723, a decrease, compared with the corresponding season last year, of $879,574. The net earnings have not, however, fallen off in the same proportion; many of the companies having reduced their rolling stock and forces, in proportion to the decline in business, caused by the working of the money markets and the unsatisfatory condition of general trade.

MAINE papers give encouraging views of the prospects of shipbuilding in that State. Thirty-three vessels are at present on the stocks. The owners represent all trades, including lawyers, bankers, merchants and others, and the capital invested amounts to $1,500,000. The total tonnage under contract to be built in that State the present year is estimated at thirty thousand tons, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, the only drawback being the scarcity of laborers and increased wages. Let Congress put its foot down on the subsidy shipbuilding schemes now before it, and this important industry, which has now obtained so promising a start, will presently move than regain its former prosperity and importance.

CLERICAL CONSCIENCE VS. LAW.

Until very recently no portion of the Roman Catholic world more completely than the empire of Brazil enjoyed whatever blessings temporal, and spiritual, are supposed to accrue from the predominance of Holy church. The Catholic-Apostolic Roman religion is the religion of the empire, recognized as such by the Constitution, and that the recognition is no dead letter, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that, though great multitudes of German and Swiss Protestants are settled in the country they are not permitted to build decent churches but are compelled to hold their worship either in private dwellings or in unseemly chapels, so plain and inconspicuous as not to scandalize the faithful. In the matter of marriage, baptism of their children, etc., they are also subjected to very annoying embarrassments. In truth, heretofore the Roman clergy have had things very much their own way in Brazil, and the fact is one of several facts which give especial importance to the late collision of authority and power between the Church and the imperial government. Unlike the antagonists of the Papacy in Germany, the statesmen of Brazil are not Protestants, but born sons of the old faith, whoopposse the pretensions of its heirarchy in the interest of civil freedom and modern ideas.

When we last referred to the cause of conflict between the Bishop of Olinda and the imperial government of Brazil, we stated that both parties had appealed to Rome for a settlement of the trouble. Substantially the question to be decided was whether the Bishop should be sustained in carrying out his sentence of excommunication against the Free Masons and their abettors in defiance of the government's interdict, or should be required to revoke the sentence in accordance with the government's demand. His Holiness, as reported by cable dispatches, decided the question in a way to satisfy the government, saying that the Bishop had been enjoined to recall his obnoxious decree. When the answer had come from Rome, the Bishop issued a *pastoral letter*, in which he *declared that the* objections to his decree on the part of the government needed no refutation, that the civil law did not concern him, as his own conscience and the commands of the Pope were his only guides, and that as the Pope had directed him to recall *for a while* his sentence upon the Free Masons, he did therefore revoke it *for one year*.

Simultaneously with the issue of this pastoral letter the Bishop published the brief which he had received from His Holiness. In this brief all Free Masons in Brazil as elsewhere were declared excommunicated. But in order that the Brazilian Masons might still have time for repentance and conversion, the Bishop of Olinda was commanded to withdraw for a year the curse he had laid upon them. On the expiration of the year, the brief further declared, all the penalties denounced should be fully inflicted upon the objectionable order, and all the Catholic brotherhoods and societies to which Free Masons belonged should be dissolved and reorganized without their defiling presence. In conclusion, the Bishop was directed to communicate this brief to all the other Bishops of Brazil, that the Papal injunctions might be executed in all their dioceses.

As the publication of the brief without the consent of the government was a direct violation of Brazilian law, the Bishop was summoned to answer for the offense by the Supreme Court. Instead of obeying the summons, the Bishop denounced the government as meddling with affairs beyond its jurisdiction, and, then adding injury to insult, he issued an order to his clergy forbidding them to say mass or hold divine service in any one of certain chapels, if a Free Mason happened to be present. In consequence, the imperial government forbade its representatives in Pernambuco to pay their salaries to any priests who should obey this order, and at the same time sent a national vessel to convey the offending Bishop to the capital as a prisoner charged with persistent and willful disobedience to the laws of the State. Considerable excitement was caused by the arrest, and there was some talk of violent resistance, but nothing came of it, as after all, the Bishop was quietly taken away for trial from the midst of his flock.

Nearly a month ago the telegraph reported the result of the trial, the sentence of the Bishop by the Supreme Court of Brazil, to "four years' imprisonment at hard labor." From the full account at length received by mail we learn that the conviction has produced a profound impression in Rio Janeiro, and doubtless throughout the empire, as one may take for granted. And no wonder. "For the first time in the history of Brazil, a Prince of the Church sat in the dock as a common felon." The Rio correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"To say that this decision has spread consternation among the Ultramontanes, is to but faintly describe the effect produced. The general impression among all classes here is that of wonderment. Such a result no one seems to have really anticipated. But if this be the effect here, what is likely to be the excitement at Rome when the news shall have reached the Vatican that a Roman Bishop has been actually arraigned at the bar of a civil court, like any ordinary offender against the laws, tried for his offense in accordance with the usual legal forms, and having been found guilty of the charge brought against him, promptly sentenced to receive the punishment prescribed by the penal code?

"The same correspondent also says that "the general feeling of the public in the capital seems to be one of intense satisfaction with the result." Even American Protestants of a liberal cast will, however, not be grieved to learn that "no one wants to see a Bishop of the church treated like a common felon, because he has obeyed his conscience, even though that obedience carries him into open rebellion against the State." If the law can be vindicated and the freedom of the citizen made secure, without Monseigneur's further degradation, by all means let the sentence unexecuted suffice. But it is thought doubtful whether the Emperor will choose to set aside the sentence of the court, though he may commute it to deportation.

WHY THEY HATE FOREIGNERS.

Baron RICHTHOFEN is one of the few European travelers who, in recent times, have entered China from the west, and he has thoroughly explored extensive portions of the empire not before visited by any European savant. As many of the most familiarly current statements concerning China and the Chinese, rest rather on conjecture or imagination than on solid inquiry, Baron RICHTHOFEN'S remarks on the subject are peculiarly valuable, even when they simply repeat facts generally believed already. In a lecture lately delivered at Berlin, the Baron gave a condensed account of what he saw and thought while sojourning among the Chinese.

After wandering for months over the saline steppes of Central Asia, vast tracts for which political geography has no names, the traveler suddenly finds himself surrounded by completely different scenery. Smiling valleys, fruitful fields, well wooded hills are seen on all sides, while the most energetic human activity is everywhere visible. On the streams all flowing towards the East, boats of all sizes ply to and fro, in the fields farmers are busy with the work of cultivation, in the towns and villages trade flourishes. Wherever he goes the stranger is equally struck with the multitudinous signs of lively industry and with the becoming deportment of the people in their intercourse with one another. He easily perceives that he is among an instructed people, a people among whom even exist some traces of a former cultivation of the fine arts. But the most obvious and impressive feature of Chinese life in those Western provinces is the busy industry. There, the people are strictly homogenous; they are one people, of a single race, speaking one language, practicing one religion and regulated by one political Constitution.

Baron RICHTHOFEN, remarking that China is equal in extent to all Europe with the omission of Russia, estimates the population at three hundred and sixty-one millions, nearly the largest estimate ordinarily given. Europeans are wont, says the Baron, to think meanly of Chinese civilization, because built upon other foundations than their own. But if we hope to overawe the Chinese with our culture, we deceive ourselves egregiously, the Baron thinks. In fact, they repay our contempt in full measure. They regard our knowledges with derision, shrug their shoulders at our lack of dignity in deportment, and brief history, "Whew! It's as dark as Egypt, away back" *of cheese!*" Congressmen are evidently mistaking the atmosphere of their own cupboards for that of the purer atmosphere outside.

OUR distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. F. R. BRUNOT, is reported, a few days ago, to have claimed for temperance agitation the merit of saving the American people from destruction. Possibly we do not quite correctly state the claim, but the purport of it was, that by the agitation of the temperance cause benefits of even national significance have been produced. Of course Mr. BRUNOT was thinking of the entire movement in favor of moderation in the use of strong drink, a movement which was begun in this country more than a generation ago, and which, from the beginning, has never entirely ceased to exert influence in one or another of the many forms it has assumed. Sometimes the agitation has seemed to cease almost entirely. It found slight if any mention in the newspapers, and even the preachers treated intemperance as merely one of the many vices which religion is adapted to control and overcome. But such calm has probably never been universal for any long time, and there have been periods when agitation of the subject has raged like a tempest throughout the country. Such a period occurred between 1840 and 1846. Those were the days of the Washingtonian movement, when a drunken career seemed to be the essential foundation for popularity. In those days there was a temperance society in New York which had 16,000 members, while one in St. Louis numbered 7,500. In 1842 WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated all over the country as a temperance festival. In Baltimore 3,000 reformed drunkards marched in procession through the streets. So high ran the tide of enthusiasm, that any man who had ruined himself and his family by drunkenness and was not ashamed to proclaim his own past degradation, could feel sure of the affectionate admiration of a very large proportion of his fellow countrymen. The women were even more demonstrative than the men in declaring their respect for the unfortunate individual who had made such his mind not to be unfortunate any longer.

Still, there can be no question that good greatly preponderated over evil among the results of the movement in those days, and the impression produced by it was felt for many years. It was seen in the greatly diminished production of ardent spirits as well as in the more temperate habits of the people. These results were the proper and natural effects of legitimate agitation. Though, as already hinted, there were some displays of perverted feeling and judgment and much extravagance in the form of ultraism, the methods used never encroached upon the law, never violated individual liberty, and seldom outraged reverence for sacred things. At length, after years of successful reform, some apostles of the movement, disgusted because they could not have entirely their own way with everybody, determined to appeal to the Legislatures for legal prohibition, with the results of reaction familiar to the intelligent and certain to be repeated wherever the same step is taken.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S health has been the subject of not a little gossip, of late. According to some newspaper authorities, the Prince's malady would not seem to be physical but moral, profound depression of spirits being the most marked feature of the disease. He has, however, for many years been troubled with gout in the right foot, and it has been reported so often to become affected in the same way. On this subject the *Cross Gazette* lately had a good deal to say. Violent onsets of the gout and intense nervous irritability, rendering sleep impossible, form, in fact, the malady which has, several times within the last few years, made it necessary for the Prince to withdraw from the capital to his country residence. This seems to be the plain prose or actual truth of the case, as it is spoken of among official people in Berlin and also among those doctors who are actually called in to see the Prince, whose professional position renders them eligible to such a call. Perhaps we may add that those who admire the great man or who like his policy, accept the foregoing account of his bad health. But there are others, as we need hardly say. Whether informed by a friend or enemy, we know not, but the *New Free Press*, an ably written paper of Vienna, lately stated that Prince BISMARCK has the "fixed idea" that he has been poisoned, and is quite impatient of contradiction on the subject. In other words, he is so confident of the fact as to repel denial, or even doubt, with some show of indignation. Believing himself to be "the worst hated man between the Cattegat and the Tiber," and ranking Jesuits among his bitterest foes, perhaps it would not be surprising if the Chancellor entertained such a suspicion. Then, there are those who profess to think that the Prince suffers neither from poison nor from gout nor from nervous irritability, in any ordinary sense of any one of those words, but that he is laboring under a "Divine visitation." Such a stroke may take the form of any disease or the forms of all evil diseases, and not one of them be "medicable with herbs." Change of mind and spirit is, according to these doctors, the only remedy possible in the case.

On the other hand, some shrewd people express the opinion that Prince BISMARCK is in excellent health, never better, and that the reports of his illness are spread abroad for the mere purpose of softening the minds of the opponents of his policy. The reports, they say, are just the Prince's mode of saying, "Take care, I am not well, I ought to be at Varzin, but am working away here out of love for my King and country; if you don't let me have my way, I will go to Varzin and leave you to get on as best you can, without me." If there be any truth in this theory, it would be curious. Some genuine admirers of the Prince think him quite capable of such artifice.

A RADICAL revolution appears to be silently going on in the agricultural industries of the Southern States. Ever since the war the planters of the cotton belt have persisted in devoting three-fourths of their arable land to the cultivation of that staple, and in putting the remainder in grain. This, of course, within a few years led to the almost total extinction of the hog crop, for there was no grain upon which to feed them. That in turn forced the people to the merchant for bacon, flour, meat, oats, hay and almost every other article in the long line of provisions needed for the subsistence of man and beast. And thus Louisville, Cincinnati and other Western and Northern cities became literally the smoke-houses and corncribs of the farmers and other populations of the South. For a number of months past, however, the press of those States has strenuously urged a revolution in the mode of cultivating the soil. The appeal has been successful, and probably not more than half of the land cultivated this year will be devoted to cotton; the plan being to first sow enough wheat, oats, barley, hay, and corn to amply supply home consumption, and devote whatever time and labor can be spared after that to the production of cotton. There is wisdom in this; the gross revenues of the country will not be at all diminished by a short crop of cotton. We in reality get more money for a small crop than we do for a large one. In 1870-71 we raised 4,347,006 bales in the United States, and sold them for $366,376,982, while in 1871-72 we produced only 2,974,350 bales, and got $327,178,010, or over $20,000,000 more for the small crop than the large one.

THE last report of the Department of Agriculture gives some valuable information with regard to the tobacco crop of the country. The small area actually occupied is rather surprising. Allowing 100,000,000 pounds increase over the 262,735,341 pounds reported by the census, it seems that twenty townships of land yielding eight hundred pounds an acre would suffice. This fact shows how easy it would be to glut the market. Three counties in our own State —Lancaster, York, and Bucks—produce nearly all the tobacco grown in the Commonwealth. An imfinense increase is shown in Lancaster, from 3,622,584 pounds in 1870 to 13,683,000 pounds in 1873. The estimate is based on returns of the Assessor of Internal Revenue, who reports 30,010 cases at an average of 360 pounds per case, or 13,683,600 pounds as the crop of 1872. The interest has increased from 31,800 cases for 1871 to 38,010 for 1872. Low prices have prevented further increase. There were only fourteen States in 1870 that produced each 1,000,000 pounds. Kentucky and Virginia raise more than half the crop, the former State standing at the head in respect to quantity. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the whole amount of internal revenue collected in the United States was $106,255,537 51, of which $34,286,303 09, or nearly one-third, was derived solely from tobacco.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press* suggests the novel idea that the crushing of coal or other non-elastic material, placed at the front of railroad locomotives, will deaden and neutralize the erratic forces in cases of collision, and thus render them comparatively harmless. He proposes the following change in the construction of these engines:

"In place of the four-inch square iron frame upon which rest the boiler, cylinders, &c., of the locomotive, let there be used plates of iron sixteen inches wide and one inch thick, more or less, as their supports or rests; these to project out in front of the boiler some three or four feet; this portion of the plates to be say two inches thick, to admit of grooving which will support the ends of sliders or telescopic boxes, with their compartments filled with coal; said telescopic sliders to work in said grooves, and on the line or level of concussion in case of collisions. These sliders are three or four in number; the compartments measure fifteen inches in depth, twelve to eighteen inches over when open, and extended across from beam to beam of the engine where they rest. The amount of coal carried in the above compartments is from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds, giving this additional desirable weight over the driving wheels."

We reproduce the suggestion for the consideration of scientific and practical minds. Any contrivance which promises to insure a greater measure of safety in railroad traveling is at least worthy of the test of actual experiment.

TAKE care of the children—those fathers and mothers of the To-Be. It is shocking to think that in so civilized and Christianized a State as Massachusetts, there were last year brought before the courts, charged with various offenses, upwards of two thousand children between the ages of six and seventeen, and that these precocious criminals had perpetrated fifty-three different kinds of crime. Five were common drunkards, five were incendiaries, and hundreds upon hundreds were thieves. Of these last, it appears that as large a proportion of boys were taught and ordered to steal, by parents who reared them in vice. These barbarians of civilization, becoming every day greater and greater adepts in crime, will, of course, go to swell the ranks of professional felons, and will recompense society for its wrong methods of training, by becoming claimants for poorhouse, workhouse, jail or prison, all to be prefaced with the expense of the entire paraphernalia of court house, judges, juries, lawyers, sheriffs, constables and keepers of all grades. There is a grave lesson in this matter for parents and those who have the training of the young—and the charge of domestic hearth-sides—everywhere; there in Pittsburgh not less than in more distant places.

THE publication by the New York *Tribune* of the suppressed SUMNER speech is almost universally condemned as being in bad taste and a gross violation of propriety. It appears that the speech was first sent to that paper by the late Senator, in advance of its expected delivery, as was Mr. SUMNER'S custom, subject to publication by the telegraphic announcement of its delivery. Such favor is only bestowed under a pledge of honor not to use the matter without permission or announcement. Senator SUMNER thought more wisely of it, and suppressed the speech. The *Tribune* undoubtedly retained a proof copy, and from that the present publication, which has no warrant from any one who has Mr. SUMNER'S interests in charge, has been made. The act is denounced by the most intimate friends of the deceased statesman.

THE art of putting things mildly, as well as harshly, is well understood by the Southern press. For instance, a Southern Methodist paper, referring to the brutal, unmanly and cowardly assault of BROOKS upon SUMNER, in 1856, speaks of it thus:

"In 1856 *a difficulty* occurred in the Senate Chamber, between Mr. Sumner and Hon. Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, which attracted great attention throughout the country.

"A difficulty," as expressing the idea of that ruffianly assault, is as good as NASBY'S phrase, "the late onpleasantness." If it had been SUMNER who assaulted BROOKS, similarly, this Methodist paper would doubtless have been able to find words stronger than "a difficulty," to express the fact. Even to this hour, the average Southerner is inclined to honor, rather than censure BROOKS, for that act of barbarism.

AN IMPORTANT decision, which will have a healthy effect upon the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade, and tend to discourage those cornering speculations which have been the disgrace of that market, was the other day rendered by the United States Circuit Court, in a case of a "put holder's" claims against a certain estate. The court held that the transaction was "immoral and illegal," but inasmuch as Illinois has a statute on the subject of gambling, under which money paid can be recovered back, it allowed the claimants to prove their claims for the amount actually paid. This decision will tend to put a stop to the practice of mercantile blackleggism on the Grain Exchange of that city. Our own State, we believe, has a statute expressly prohibiting contracts of this character.

IN BOSTON, Baltimore and Philadelphia, real estate, during the past three or four years, has advanced on an average thirty-three and a third per cent.; but in New York, during the same period, it has declined on an average fifteen per cent., and the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city says many sales have even been made there from thirty to forty per cent. lower than in 1870. The causes of this decline are twofold: bad morals and bad legislation. The latter, the "terminal facilities" may have something to do with it, but the main reason why the scepter is slowly slipping from her grasp, is because she has not sufficiently recognized the truth of the homespun adage that "honesty is the best policy." England is losing her customers in Asia for cotton goods from the same cause. It pays to do right.

THE long vexed question of the propriety of women preaching in churches is still troubling the Presbyterian societies of New York. "I suffer not a woman to teach." But, is no discrimination to be made between advice which was probably intended to be merely local and transient, and truth which is permanent and of universal application? Time is a wonderful iconoclast, and dethrones our most cherished idols. Every time this question arises, it will inevitably encroach more and more on the old landmarks of preconceived opinion, until by-and-by the sex will stand fully crowned with the right of working unquestioned in whatever fields of usefulness to which her special talents, fitnesses and inclinations may invite and lead her.

SHOULD the season be ordinarily propitious from this time forward, there is little doubt that we shall have, from one end of the land to the other, one of the most abundant harvests witnessed for many years. The crop reports from nearly all the States are full of the most hopeful and sanguine promise. Throughout the South we hear of extensive plantings of corn, wheat, oats and rice, as well as sugar and cotton, while labor is more abundant, and is secured at rates much lower than those which have hitherto ruled. The change of the policy of planters from hiring on shares to monthly wages, has also had the effect of clearing the plantation of idlers, and of bringing into the field a large number of laborers. Altogether, the agricultural outlook of the year is most promising.

The Distillery Interest.

In 1872 there were in the republic 445 distilleries, which made 68,275,745 gallons of spirits, and in 1873 the product was 68,-250,667 gallons, of which Illinois made the most, then following in regular order Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wisconsin. The quantity of grain used is estimated at 19,216,045 bushels, of which 80 per cent. is corn, 15 per cent. rye and wheat, and 5 per cent. malt, the total value of the crops consumed being $15,006,814 02. The number of rectifiers is set down at 1,347; wholesale dealers, 7,816; men employed, 54,978; wages paid, $49,480,200 a year; retailers not known; barrels used, 1,706,000, cost, $8,412,-000; iron hoops, $853,000; horses employed, 5,340, worth $678,750; internal revenue, $49,924,632 48; import duties, $8,714,000. Supposing the whole interest abolished, there would be nearly twenty millions of bushels of grain, seventeen hundred thousand barrels, fifty-three hundred horses, and nearly seventy millions of dollars of capital seeking a new market, besides nearly seventy thousand men, exclusive of the retailers and the iron hoops, and six and a half millions of bushels of coal. The interest is, therefore, more deeply rooted in the productive forces of the country than seems to be generally known. The West is the headquarters of the liquor production, producing fifty-three millions of gallons out of the sixty-eight millions, and if the traffic was obliterated the West would be the chief sufferer.

"WHERE! It's as dark as Egypt, away back" *of cheese!*" Congressmen are evidently mistaking the atmosphere of their own cupboards for that of the purer atmosphere outside.

If this is a "gentle spring," what must a jump be?

STATE NEWS.

They talk of having a dummy railway in Scranton.

Plumer, an oil town, is now declared to be "dead."

A stoneware factory is to be established in Williamsport.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum will visit Europe next month.

Many new buildings will be erected in Titusville this season.

A gas company is being formed in Beaver, capital stock $22,000.

The State Medical Society will meet in Easton on the 13th of May.

Bucks county is to have a railroad from Pineville to Brownsburg.

The *Novelty* is a new paper at Lock Haven, W. H. Yardly, editor.

The Topton Iron Company will soon put their new furnace into blast.

There are nearly 4,000 children in the public schools of Harrisburg.

The Huntingdon Presbytery will convene at Williamsburg on the 14th inst.

The lumbermen of Jefferson county are filling great numbers of orders by rail.

Mrs. Kemp fell dead at her residence in Reading on the 9th, from heart disease.

The 7,000 people of Pottstown ate 35,000 eggs on Easter Sunday, at a cost of $641 74.

The Parker *Daily Journal* is no more. Its eventful career lasted just about a week.

Bellefonte has a handsome new postoffice, with five hundred and forty-one lock-boxes.

The nail feeders at Hollidaysburg are on a strike, against the discharge of one of their number.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now carries emigrants from New York to Chicago for four dollars a head.

A majority of the children of Frankstown township, Blair county, are said to be wrestling with the whooping cough.

Jonas Kiefer, a farmer in Maxatawny township, Berks county, fell dead, a few days ago, of heart disease. He was seventy years old.

The postoffice at New Holland, Lancaster county, was robbed on the night of the 8th inst. of about $25 in money and three mail keys.

Arthur Cullum, Esq., died suddenly in Meadville on the 9th inst., of injuries received a few days previously by being thrown from a carriage.

A deer-horn was unearthed at Sunbury on Monday last, bearing the inscription, "M. K., 1776." It was quite brittle, breaking without the least effort.

Rev. M. D. A. Steen has withdrawn his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Conneautville, and will continue in charge of the church.

Mrs. Sarah Reitmeyer, of Reading, retired to bed in apparently good health, on the night of the 8th inst., and was found dead an hour later. Heart disease.

Jacob Till and Charles F. Beckel are the survivors of a quartett of musicians who performed for fifty years on Easter morning at the Moravian church at Bethlehem.

There are seventeen collieries in operation along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and its branches, producing two thousand five hundred tons of coal per day.

The snow on the roof of a large building in Corry crushed in the walls on the 10th inst. Fortunately the building was unoccupied.

Mr. F. A. Joy, of Conemaugh township, Cambria county, lost two children by death from whooping-cough and catarrhal fever, within twenty-four hours of each other, last week.

A boy baby, born in Bedford, a few days ago, weighed nineteen pounds. It is usual to call upon envious neighbors to "beat" such phenomena; but it would be cruel in this case.

Judge A. J. Arnold, of McKean county, died at Port Allegheny on the 1st inst. He was an estimable and useful citizen, and formerly represented his district in the Legislature.

Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the *Patriot*, and State Printer for three years from July 1st next, has purchased the rear portion of the State Capital Hotel, and will fix it up for a State printing office.

Christian Hoffman, Sr., of Maricita, Lancaster county, was thrown from his carriage on the 1st inst., and received such injuries as caused his death on the 9th. He was sixty-five years old.

The puddlers of Harrisburg have returned to work, after a strike lasting four months, at the reduced wages offered them last fall, by the employers, and have agreed to abandon their trade's union.

Near Berlin, Somerset county, on Wednesday of last week, died Polly Weighley, at the green old age of nine-two years. She had resided on the same farm for a period of sixty-five years.

Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, of Scranton, was attacked by a vicious cow on the 8th inst., which struck her in the face with one of its horns, tearing it frightfully. It is thought her injuries will prove fatal.

The First National bank of Conneautville lost but $21,835 17 by the vagaries of D. B. Williams, the cashier, in the shape of defalcation and robbery. This, of course, does not include the loss of bonds of special depositors.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company have received orders to furnish the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies one hundred box cars, two sixty horse-power engines, one thirty-five horse-power engine, and six portable engines of eight horse-power each.

There is no flood in the river at Clearfield. The logs are being floated out by artificial or "splash" floods; that is, floods caused by building dams above where the logs are put in, and after the dams have filled with water, letting it escape through gates. In the woodman's lingo, these are called "splash dams."

At a prayer meeting of colored people in Erie, the decency and good order of the meeting being disturbed by a negro named Brown, whose prayers in public were only incoherent ravings, the pastor inquired: "What for dat nigga's dat prays down dar near de doe?" A dozen people replied with one voice: "It am bruddah Brown, sah." "Den," replied the pastor, "Bruddah Brown subside, and let some white pray dat's better 'quainted wid de Lord!"

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of April 7th, says: The shipments of oil over the Lebanon Valley Railroad in March for New York were heavy, aggregating 1,362 cars or about 3,813,600 gallons. The oil business for April has opened up very briskly, and the shipments will probably exceed those of the last month. The transactions of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at this point were generally large, the receipts amounting to between $150,000 and $200,000.

The Lancaster *Examiner* of Monday says: In our article on cigar manufacture in last Saturday's paper, we were in error in stating the numbers. There are in the city alone, 87 factories, and in these factories there were manufactured 18,364,000 cigars, the tax on which amounted to over $91,000. There are in the whole county (city included) something over 400 factories, turning out in the course of a year about $45,000,000 cigars, yielding to the government about $225,000 per year.

An organization exists in Philadelphia one of the objects of which is to compel young men to wear high hats. The yearly meeting of the association was held at Van Osten's, North Fifth street, on Saturday evening last, at which one of the members appeared attired in a slouch hat, whereupon the delinquent was arraigned and duly reprimanded. After several addresses, in which the daring violator of the rules was properly admonished, a high hat was purchased and placed upon his head with "impressive ceremonies."

The coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent fire in Millerstown, signed the following verdict: "Upon due and careful examination of the facts connected with the death of the following individuals: Captain A. G. Oliver, George Steele, John Cantz, Norah Cantz, Sarah Ecford Acker, and an unknown man of low stature, the first three remains being found in the ruins of the Central House, and the the last three in the ruins of the Hanlon House, we, the jury impanneled to inquire by what means the said persons came to their death, do find that death was caused accidentally by fire."

The ore mines owned and leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in Cumberland county embrace about 40,000 acres, 10,000 of which are located in the vicinity of Bolling Springs, six miles south of Mechanicsburg. This tract is on the line of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, on the completion of which to that point (probably two months hence) the company working the mines will be prepared to ship 1,000 tons of the richest ore per day. About three hundred hands are employed at the mines, and between two hundred and three hundred tons of ore dug up daily.

Mr. J. P. Reichert, of Armstrong county, has written to Colonel F. M. Etting, proposing to contribute to the National Museum, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, some very curious relics. They were found on the site of the massacre of Blanket Hill, near Kittanning, in 1756, when a Lieutenant Hogue, commanding a detachment of Colonel Armstrong's forces, consisting of fifty men, was attacked by the Indians and he and his men all butchered. These relics consist of Lieutenant Hogue's sword, a scalping-knife, a stone tomahawk and an iron tomahawk, two pewter plates, a shoe-buckle, and a musket-barrel.

The Susquehanna *Gazette*, published at Susquehanna Depot, speaks in no very complimentary terms of the appearance or the demeanor of the military recently sent or duty to that vicinity. It is especially uncomplimentary to the Scranton "braves" whom it charges with "insulting citizens and making forty times more disturbances than the strikers," and winds up by dubbing them "the Molly Maguires." It also charges the soldiers with breaking into several stores and stealing cigars, whisky, &c., *ad lib.* The same paper says "the Pittston company was well dressed, well drilled and orderly," but that the majority of the companies were "fearfully scaly."

The *Derrick's* Millerstown correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the great conflagration was caused by the carelessness of the hotel porter in leaving a lighted candle near the furnace when he shut off the gas after midnight. He is said to have been drinking freely for several days before, and his failure to attempt to escape when dragged from bed by a companion gives force to the report. In this case another dark addition must be made to the frightful list of sacrifices attributable to alcohol, and yet one more terribly-effective argument furnished in favor of a universal crusade against the destructive poison.

Linda Burleigh, a young colored woman of Bristol, Bucks county, encouraged the attentions of a young man against whom her father was strongly opposed; so the old man armed himself with a revolver, and went to the house where Linda was employed to shoot her. Entering the kitchen he fired at her, inflicting a slight flesh wound in her cheek. She dropped as if dead, and the old man went home and locked himself up for the purpose of committing suicide. He blazed away three times, hitting his head every time, but the skull was too thick, or the powder too thin, so he gave it up as a bad job. The old fellow is thought to be crazy.

Miss Mollie Richards, of Chambersburg, is a brave young lady. One night last week a burglar got into the house, and Miss Richards was awakened by a sick sister, who had heard him. Getting out of bed she grasped her father's double-barreled fowling-piece and entered the room from whence the noise proceeded. Here she observed the head and shoulders of a man just rising over the window-sill. Nothing daunted, she raised the piece and covered the form of the intruder with the muzzle of the weapon. Observing this, the would-be burglar dropped to the ground and scampered off, leaving our heroine master of the situation. The lady calmly closed the shutter, fastened it securely, and went to bed again, leaving the rest of the family in ignorance of the affair until they were gathered around the breakfast table.

There appeared in the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, an item stating that Wong Chin Foo, a Chinaman, had lately been naturalized in Michigan, and that he was the first of the race to renounce his allegiance to the ruler of the Flowery Kingdom. Commenting on this, the Lancaster *Examiner* says: Mr. Wong Chin Foo, late a subject of his Celestial Majesty, will have to give up his claim as the *first* naturalized Chinaman. On September 22d, 1860, Wo Lee was naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, and in October voted for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and in November for Abraham Lincoln for President. Mr. Noek learned the trade of a printer in the *Examiner* office, volunteered and served in the war of the rebellion. After the rebellion he returned to China, where he is now a Christian missionary.

The Lock Haven *Republican* says: Mrs. Mary Ferer, a widowed lady residing in this city, has a Bible in her possession with which a curious incident is connected. During a terrible hurricane which passed over some portions of Westmoreland county in the summer of 1850, this Bible was carried a distance of four and one-half miles by the force of the wind, and lodged in a pine sapling. The book was lying across a limb of the sapling opened at the 123d Psalm, which is nearly the exact middle of the book. Not a leaf was torn, not a scratch to be seen, save where it fell on the branch, and there only a slight impression made on the leaf. Mrs. Ferer was thrown down and had her arm broken in three places by the same storm. The story comes to us duly authenticated, and though it is seems scarcely probable, it is undoubtedly true.

A dispatch from Millerstown to the Titusville *Herald*, dated the 6th, says: The fire which took place at the Blair well on the Hemphill farm, last Saturday, was caused by an explosion of